THE "GIRL FROM FRISCO" AT WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END CINEMA
THE COOLEST AND THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

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VOL. V NO 246 BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I., sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH

Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819.057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA.
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

Prof. JAMES'

Electro Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.

Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandlay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa.
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed w[hen] the sum secured does not amount to Rs. [illegible] lf-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe India, Africa, America and Australia ar purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at.

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Kobe	New York	Tientsin
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tokyo
Liaoyang	Pekin	Tsingtau
	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 1,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankau	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	New York	Yokohama etc.,
Kobe	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O. Box No. 389.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annuam on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,250,000
Reserve Fund £1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, Manila, Bangkok. PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoile	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminister Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS [illegible] the above Agencies [illegible] Branches and also on the principal Co[illegible] Cities throughout the world, buy[illegible]ve for collection BILLS OF EX[illegible] TRAVELLING LETTERS O[illegible] and undertake general Banki[illegible] every description.

CURRENT [illegible]OUNTS. Interest is allowed [illegible] annum on the minimum mo[illegible] not under Rs. 1,000 and [illegible] 1,00,000 but no interest is allo[illegible]m accrued, does not amount t[illegible]arly. Amounts above Rs. 1,0[illegible]eived on terms which may be[illegible]n application.

GOVERNM[illegible]IES, STOCKS and SHARES [illegible] on account of clients also r[illegible] custody and collection of [illegible]idends, when due.

FIXED DD[illegible]ived for twelve months and [illegible]t rates to be ascertained o[illegible]

[illegible]KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade [illegible]
Post Box N[illegible]
Office Hours[illegible]-0 p.m.
Saturday—1[illegible]p.m.

THE M[illegible]E BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.. £562,500
Reserve Fund £000,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON, BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor	
Batavia	Howrah	Madras	
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius	
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang	
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon	
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai	
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore	

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed depos[illegible]eived for twelve months and [illegible]ds at rates to be ascertained o[illegible]

NEW BRI[illegible]LOANS.—The Bank undertakes [illegible]r these Loans on account of C[illegible]nd collection of interest there[illegible]s due FREE OF COMMISSIO[illegible]

[illegible]. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade [illegible]

HONGK[illegible] SHANGHAI BANK[illegible] [illegible]ORATION.

(Inco[illegible].kong.)

Paid-up Ca[illegible] $15,000,000
Reserve Lia[illegible] ..ors. $15,000,000
Silver Reser[illegible] $18,500,000
Gold Reserv[illegible] £1,500,000

COURT [illegible] AND HEAD OFF[illegible] ONG.

ADVISORY [illegible] IN LONDON.

Amoy	Saigon
Bangkok	San Francisco
Batavia	Shanghai
Bombay	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Singapore
Canton	Sourabaya
Colombo	Taipeh
Foochow	Tientsin
Hankow	Tsingtau
Harbin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Yokohama
Ipoh	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON.
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized 50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued 31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed 31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up 16,33,439 15 5
Reserve Funds 11,37,432 8 0

HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.
Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBR, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 3 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

INSURANCE

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HOTELS

CORONATION DURBAR RESTAURANT

21, Church Gate Street, Fort.
Falooda and Moglai Dishes our Speciality.

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI,
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.
138057

FOR
ANY THING FASHIONABLE
in Chinese Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work, etc.

A VISIT TO OUR SHOW ROOMS
will more than pay your trouble and will get you a chance to select your equirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.

AHMED E. ESAALL
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

DON'T FORGET
to make a note in your diary to visit
JAPANESE FINE ARTS
of Lahore, Simla, Murree and Rawalpindi which is to be opened shortly next to National Bank of India, where you can find really Fine Arts of Japan. Wholesale Department at Lakaria Musjid. Specialist in Silk Hosiery of Japan.

HIGH GRADE KEROSINE OILS

We have in stock for ready delivery the [illegible]erica, of The Texas [illegible]igh grade kerosine oils in cases, packe[illegible] Company, incorporated in Texa[illegible]

Brands.	Rates.
Southern Star 150° (Fire Test)	Rs. 7-8-0 per case.
Unicorn brand 125° (" ")	" 7-2-0 " "

The above oils give clear mellow light, restful and pleasing and burn steadily to the last drop. They give off no odors or smoke [illegible] delivery free of charge.

Buyers will be given del[illegible]

EMPTY TINS AND BOXES.

We hold large stock of second hand empty [illegible] kerosine oil tins and boxes suitable for the filling of vegetable oils, etc[illegible]ith oil m[illegible] same at moderate rates. Also we make contracts w[illegible] and other buyers to supply any quantity for long periods at fixed moderate rates.

Intending buyers should communicate with

AHMED HUSEIN & COMPANY
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

THE UNIQUE HINDU LODGE

(UNDER NEW AND EXCELLENT MANAGEMENT.)

Best arrangements for high class ladies and gentlemen.
Well equipped and ventilated rooms with electric fans and lights.
Arrangements for cold and hot water baths in every room.
Substantial Gujrati food under personal supervision.
Furnished with telephone, lift, reading room, etc.

OPP. CRAWFORD MARKET
AT THE
NRISINHA HINDU LODGE

TRIAL SOLICITED.

Only five minutes' drive from Marine Lines and Bori Bunder
TELE. 2710. TEL. "LODGE"

JATAKAVIDYANILAYAM.

Send a copy of your horoscope or your age with any twenty numerical figures. You will be given a true and accurate general Life Reading for Five rupees and for one year to come Rupees Three only.

One rupee for one month.

A trial assures you of the well appreciated Astrological Truths.

DANDIBHATTA RAMAMURTY SASTRY.
Proprietor.

Modekurru,
Kothapeta Post,
Godavari Dt.

TURKO-ROMAN BATH.

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MESSAGE
by a qualified Lady.
Separate Chambers for Ladies only.
Insure your Health and Beauty.
Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.
THE POPULAR BATH CHAMBERS,
260, Hornby Road, Fort, opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw's.

Messrs. P. HORMUSJI & COMPANY.

No. 123, Crawford Market,
Central Compound.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST.

Daily bazar suppliers of dry and fresh fruits, vegetables, ice, fish and oilmanstores to Navies, Clubs, Hotels and private Families, Commission Agents, Purveyors and General Merchants.

All orders local or up-country carefully executed and promptly despatched under the special supervision of the proprietors.

Prices exceptionally cheap, genuineness of every article guaranteed.

A TRIAL ORDER EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

CASH ONLY WITH ORDER OR R. B.

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Hankow	Mukden	Sydney
Harbin	Nagasaki	(Australia)
Hongkong	Newchwang	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Honolulu	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tokyo
Liaoyang	Singapore	Tsingtau
		Tsinanfu

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HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

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Hankau	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	New York	Yokohama etc.,
Kobe	Osaka	

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Reserve Fund £1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38 Bishopgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Manila, Bangkok, Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Moile	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

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The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

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J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON, BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor	
Batavia	Howrah	Madras	
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius	
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang	
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon	
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai	
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore	

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized 50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued 31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed 31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up 16,33,439 15 5
Reserve Funds 11,37,432 8 0

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBR, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 3 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

INSURANCE

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
119, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HOTELS

CORONATION DURBAR RESTAURANT

21, Church Gate Street, Fort.
Falooda and Moglai Dishes our Speciality.

THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL

NASIK ROAD,

DEOLALI,

MODERATE CHARGES.

FAMOUS FOR CUISINE

SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

WE MANUFACTURE

FINE WHITE THYMOL B. P.

Quotation on Request.

G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

138097

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ANY THING FASHIONABLE

in Chinese Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work, etc.

A VISIT TO OUR SHOW ROOMS

will more than pay your trouble and will get you a chance to select your equirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.

AHMED E. ESAALI

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

DON'T FORGET

to make a note in your diary to visit

JAPANESE FINE ARTS

of Lahore, Simla, Murree and Rawalpindi which is to be opened shortly next to National Bank of India, where you can find really Fine Arts of Japan. Wholesale Department at Lakaria Musjid. Specialist in Silk Hosiery of Japan.

HIGH GRADE KEROSINE OILS

We have in stock for ready delivery the brands of America, of The Texas Company, incorporated in Texas, high grade kerosine oils in cases, packed in two tins.

Brands.	Rates.
Southern Star 150° (Fire Test)	Rs. 7-9-0 per case.
Unicorn brand 125° (" ")	" 7-2-0 " "

The above oils give clear mellow light, restful and pleasing. They give off no odors or smoke and burn steadily to the last drop. Delivery free of charge.

Buyers will be given deposit for BOXES.

EMPTY TINS AND BOXES. We buy kerosine oil tins and boxes suitable for the filling of vegetable oils, etc., and sell the same at moderate rates. Also we make contracts with oil mills and other buyers to supply any quantity for long periods at fixed moderate rates.

Intending buyers should communicate with

AHMED HUSEIN & COMPANY

Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

THE UNIQUE HINDU LODGE

(UNDER NEW AND EXCELLENT MANAGEMENT.)

Best arrangements for high class ladies and gentlemen.
Well equipped and ventilated rooms with electric fans and lights.
Arrangements for cold and hot water baths in every room.
Substantial Gujrati food under personal supervision.
Furnished with telephone, lift, reading room, etc.

OPP. CRAWFORD MARKET
AT THE

NRISINHA HINDU LODGE

TRIAL SOLICITED.

Only five minutes' drive from Marine Lines and Bori Bunder
TELE. 2710. TEL. "LODGE"

JATAKAVIDYANILAYAM.

Send a copy of your horoscope or your age with any twenty numerical figures. You will be given a true and accurate general Life Reading for Five rupees and for one year to come Rupees Three only.

One rupee for one month.

A trial assures you of the well appreciated Astrological Truths.

DANDIBHATTA RAMAMURTY SASTRY.
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Modekurru,
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Godavari Dt.

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WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MESSAGE
by a qualified Lady.
Separate Chambers for Ladies only.
Insure your Health and Beauty.
Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.
THE POPULAR BATH CHAMBERS,
888, Hornby Road, Fort, opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw's.

Messrs. P. HORMUSJI & COMPANY.

No. 123, Crawford Market,
Central Compound.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST.

Daily bazar suppliers of dry and fresh fruits, vegetables, ice, fish and oilmanstores to Navies, Clubs, Hotels and private Families, Commission Agents, Purveyors and General Merchants.

All orders local or up-country carefully executed and promptly despatched under the special supervision of the proprietors.

Prices exceptionally cheap, genuineness of every article guaranteed.

A TRIAL ORDER EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

CASH ONLY WITH ORDER OR R. B.

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ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 3 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR.
"Bombay Chronicle," Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily. Rs.	Sunday Rs.
Local	30	5 per annum.
Up-country	35	6 per annum.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency combined with durability. Sole Agents, CITY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 231, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SCIENCE v/s. OPERATION.—Piles radically cured Both external and internal of any standing. Price Rs. 4 per phial. Leucoderma or White Leprosy Guaranteed cure. Price Rs. 4. Cure for the Deaf. The deaf can hear after using the medicine internally Rs. 5 per bottle. A. WHITE & Co., 59, Tollygunge, CALCUTTA. 98

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to your satisfaction executed promptly and cheaply to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Hornby street, Fort.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Experienced LINO OPERATORS, those who worked on the latest model No. 4 machines preferred. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 50, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED a foreman for turning and fitting shops in an Engineering Firm, Bombay. Apply to Box No. 292, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED for a Native State an experienced L.M.S. or M.B.; B.S. LADY DOCTOR, strong in midwifery. Pay Rs. 150 to 200 p.m. with free quarters. Should apply with testimonials to Box No. 237, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 240

REQUIRED—An expert GEOLOGIST to explore the whole State and to report on future possibilities. Apply with terms and photographs before the 1st of December to THE SENIOR MINISTER, in His Highness' Government, Alwar." 184

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent STORE TRANSFER CLERK acquainted with a Joint Stock Companies' office work under the Companies' Act. Apply Box No. 20, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A COMPETENT TYPIST, one knowing shorthand preferred, for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Apply enclosing copy of testimonials and stating terms to Box No 275, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 187

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—SHORTHAND MALE TYPIST, knowing English Accountancy and general office work. Only experienced hands need apply in their own handwriting with testimonials and pay required to MANGALDAS CHIMANLAL & Co., 88, Appolo Street. 229

WANTED.—An ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN with previous practical experience. The applicant should state the least salary expected and see the undersigned at their office with bonafide sample drawings. DESAI & BHUTA, Architects No. 1, Hammam Street, Fort. 218.

WANTED—An experienced ELECTRIC LIFT ATTENDANT for Colaba War Hospital, only men capable of looking after the electric gear need apply, pay according to capabilities. Apply with copies of testimonials and pay required to the ASST. COMDG ROYAL ENGINEER, Marine Lines, Bombay. 237

WANTED.—A MOTOR MECHANIC for Palace Garage Baroda. Only practical men who can do all sorts of jobs involved in repairing motor cars, such as forging tempering, fitting, turning, soddering, brazing, valve timing, magneto-repairing and magneto-timing repairing carburetters etc., need apply to the undersigned with copies of testimonials. Stating the minimum salary expected. J. FAHEY, Baggi Khana Kamdar Broda. 271

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply Box No. 10, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATION WANTED.

A RETIRED EXCISE INSPECTOR (quite physically fit for further service and having some little medical knowledge, being 4 years in Medical College till 1885), solicits for a decent APPOINTMENT in a firm, or anywhere else or as Secretary to an institution, or in a Native State. Apply Box Na. 279, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 209

WANTED

WANTED—AGENTS by The Eastern Industrial Works for Phenyle. Sealing Wax, Black Japan, etc. Write G. V. MEHTA & Co., Shanghvi Sadan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 9559

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENT to push the Sale of our manufactury. For terms. See personally to the MANAGER, BOMBAY CIGARETTE MFG., Co., D. Montee Street, Bandra. 263

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

LOANS on valuable securities procured, Legal and Court's Documents on reasonable terms prepared, and legal advice given at the "CREDIT AGENCY," 2nd, Floor, Shetti's Chawl, Lamington Road. 166

FOR SALE.

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.—Gents. Stout Tan or Black Calf Oxford Walking Shoe; Handsewn Stout Soles, Medium round toes, leather lines, ditto in Gibson Derby Style, sizes 6 to 10. Price Rs. 6-8, from the SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Gantz Road, Vyasarpady, Madras. 235

B. S. A. PUCCA PATH RACERS, the machine which has been the top notch in cycle racing world. Rs. 200. Only a few received. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona. C

FOR SALE—Smart U. H. L. GOLD ART STEEL TOP Brief COMBINATION ROLL WRITER and Foolscap size TYPE Toledo TABLES and CABINETS by Metal Furniture Co., of America, at MEHTA AUCTIONEER'S ROOMS, 53 Medows Street, Fort. 977

FOR SALE—One American manufactured MERRY GO ROUND in working order. Complete outfit with tent, organ, Steam Boiler and Engine, lights and necessary tools, etc., original Price Rs. 15,000 (fifteen thousand) offers invited. NARAYANDAS PAHLAJRAI, Munsukhani Lane, Hyderabad Sind. 238

MOROCCO and SOLE LEATHERS.—Moroccos in any shade of color, finest quality annas twelve per square foot. Waxed bark sole-leather, waterproof and reliable Rs. 1-4lb. in sides, Rs. 1-8lb. half Butts, from the SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Gantz Road, Vyasarpady, Madras. 236

ROLLER SKINS.—Special quotations for Best quality Roller Skins, Natural Color. size 26in.x22in. Rs. 47 dozen. 24in.x22in. Rs. 46 dozen. 24in.x20in. Rs. 44 dozen, 22in.x19in. Rs. 42 dozen. Order early from SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Gantz Road, Vyasarpadi, Madras. 233

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.—Gents. Stout Tan or Black Calf Brogued Oxford Shoe Handsewn Stout soles, medium round Toes leather lines, sizes 6 to 10 in stock made from the raw hide to the finished shoe in our Tannery and Factory. Price Rs. 7-8 from SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Gantz Road, Vyasarpady, Madras. 234

FOR SALE—Bargain for anyone wanting for heavy work, three lorries in perfect running order, very carefully and little used. English make, Thornycroft, Sentenal and Roby. Steam driven to lift five tons and with a trailor three tons more. In all, each lorry is capable of shifting eight tons at a time.—Apply K. & S. MOTOR Co., Tardeo, Bombay. 270

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—TO HINDUS ONLY,—FLATS on the Hughes Road, Choupaty.—Apply to SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR. 212

TO BE LET—Flats 263-265, on Moreland Road, with latest sanitary principles in new building. Rent from Rs. 45 upward. Apply WITHIN. 152

TO LET.—Offers are invited for the letting of the premises none occupied by Messrs. Marcks & Company, Limited, a room on the upper floor, & a godown. Apply to the TRUSTEES of Haji Zenol Abedin Shirozi Trust, No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort. 269

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WASTE FOR SALE.

INVITED on or before WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, tenders for the sale of ready waste of all kinds of the Western India Hill, situate at Kalachoki Road, Parel. Each tender should accompany a Deposit of Rs. 200. Only offers on the printed Forms of tenders which can be had at the Company's, office No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, will be taken into consideration. 274

CRUSHED BONES & BONE MEAL.

AVAILABLE FOR SALE. Buyers please enquire at
Messrs. STEEL BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.,
Carlton House,
Murzban Road, Fort. 261

CIRCULAR.

MESSRS. VARJIVANDAS CHOONILAL and Co. 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay, shall be glad to receive enquiries in mill stores, chemicals and other foreign goods, as they are in a position to offer their customers exceptional advantages in regard to prices, terms, etc. having secured many valuable connections both in India, Japan and Continent. 40.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of SECRETARY and CHIEF ACCOUNTANT to the BOMBAY CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST on a salary of Rs. 500 rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 800 per mensem.

Applications must be accompanied by recommendations from applicant's present and recent employers and must reach the CHAIRMAN, BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST, before 1st NOVEMBER, 1917.

The selected candidate will have to take up his appointment on 22nd JANUARY, 1918. 9624.

DHAR STATE WAR FETE LOTTERY.

NOTICE.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

AS DHAR STATE WAR FETE LOTTERY has been POSTPONED to the middle of November, the Drawing will take place on the 30th November, 1917, and subsequent days. All Counterfoils of tickets with the sale proceeds should reach the Honorary Treasurer at Dhar, before the 15th of November, 1917, as directed by Mr. P. N. Banerji, the Dewan, Dhar State, in his notice dated the 17th September, 1917. And the public should know that Messrs. A. F. Martin and Co., Girgaon Road, Bombay No. 2, are appointed Sole Agents to sell the tickets for Bombay, Hyderabad (Deccan), Madras, Rangoon, Sind, Baluchistan, Quetta, Lahore, Lucknow and Allahabad. If the public intend to buy tickets, they should not lose the opportunity to take the advantage of this Lottery and should buy from Messrs. A. F. MARTIN & Co. or SUB-AGENTS, as the Drawing is coming near.

MOTILAL D. MEHTA,
The Honorary Chief Agent,
The Dhar State War Fete Lottery.
72

NOTICE.

THE PRESENT OWNERS of the following motor vehicles, registered in Calcutta, are requested to furnish the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, with their names and addresses at an early date and if no such information is received the registered numbers of these vehicles will be cancelled and re-allotted.

3, 92, 109, 114, 118, 129, 132, 142, 151, 175, 181, 194, 230, 247, 250, 257, 272, 297, 328, 332, 380, 391, 399, 440, 446, 454, 459, 488, 489, 491, 494, 497, 501, 507, 509, 519, 530, 538, 544, 546, 564, 566, 567, 573, 578, 597, 604, 616, 624, 625, 626, 633, 645, 649, 652, 660, 668, 689, 700, 706, 719, 732, 740, 758, 764, 765, 766, 769, 770, 773, 785, 819, 863, 871, 878, 890, 899, 921, 924, 926, 960, 964, 984, 1067, 1083, 1187, 1196, 1227, 1232, 1242, 1265, 1269, 1327, 1334, 1344, 1350, 1357, 1474, 1475, 1476, 1481, 1487, 1511, 1529, 1539, 1557, 1621, 1653, 1654, 1746, 1759, 1776, 1784, 1808, 1813, 1186, 1817, 1827, 1849, 1853, 1925, 1938, 2108, 2111, 2112, 2168, 2169, 2237, 2301, 2325, 2369, 2380, 2482, 2607, 2710, 2726, 2741, 2773, 2793, 2806, 2842, 2864, 3028, 3059, 3129, 3177, 3217, 3248, 3391, 3522, 3968.

Motor Cycles.—263, 328, 414, 544, 1040.

Taxi-Cab.—A.E. 1 (Studebaker), D.E. 1, J.G. 1.

J. S. WILSON,
Dy. Commissioner of Police,
Calcutta, 9th Oct. 1917. 264.

Earn Rs. 3 and 30 a day with our Nittol of Rs.215 and Banian Machine of Rs. 1,500 Order a machine to-day and earn from to-morrow.

Highly spoken of by the late Viceroy of India and the Governor of Bengal.

THE
Adarsha Knitting Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in India.)
303, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta Office:—30 WELLINGTON STREET, CALCUTTA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai NAVAJBAI, wife of PIROSHAW DADABHOY SETT, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said properties or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and buildings standing thereon situate lying and being on the West side of Parsee Bazar Street, within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts of Quit and Ground rent land and two hundred and ninety-eight square yards or thereabouts of Pension and Tax land and which piece of the said quit and ground rent land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 355, New No. 5305, Old Survey Nos. 649, 650, and 651, respectively, and New Survey Nos. 1 and 2/9052 and which piece of pension and tax ground is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 45, New No. 310, Old Survey Nos. 649, 650 and 651 and New Survey Nos. 1 and 2/9052 and which said messuage or dwelling house is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A No. 1561 and Street No. 86 at Kavasji Subedar Lane Nos. 88, 90 at Parsi Bazaar Street and Nos. 42, 44 and 46 at Parsi Panchayat Lane and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the said Parsee Bazaar Street, on or towards the West partly by Parsi Panchayat Lane and partly by the property; secondly hereinafter described, on or towards the North by the property of Edaljee Nasarwanjee Sett and on or towards the South partly by Cowasjee Soobedar Lane partly by the property of Jamsedji Cawasji Daruwala, partly by the property of Nowrojee Pallanji Mistri and partly by the property of Jehangir Nowroji and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

SECONDLY.—ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and building of seven compartments and stable standing thereon situate, lying and being on the South side of Parsee Panchayat Lane within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and seventy seven square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 45, New No. 310, Old Survey Nos. 649, 650 and 651 and New Survey Nos. 1 and 2/9052 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A No. 1762 Street Nos. 27 and 29 at Parsee Panchayat Lane and Ward A No. 1763 Street Nos. 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49 and 51 at Parsee Panchayat Lane and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East partly by the property first hereinbefore described and partly by the Parsee Panchayat Lane, on or towards the West by the charitable property of the late Maneckjee Nowroji Sett on or towards the North by the Parsee Panchayat Lane and on or towards the South by the property of Dhunjibhoy Hotelwala and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

Dated this 21st day of September, 1917.
MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
273 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 845 of 1917.

JUNAS HAJI ESSAK ..... Plaintiff.
v/s.
VALI MAHOMED ABU ..... Defendant

IN the above suit the Defendant VALI MAHOMED ABU served the Plaintiff JUNAS HAJI ESSAK with a Notice of Motion dated 19th September 1917, praying for an order that the plaintiff may be restrained pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit from (a) giving notices to the tenants of the Lalwady Property subject matter of the suit, (b) publishing notices in Newspapers warning the public against purchasing or taking a mortgage of the Lalwady property from the defendant Vali Mahomed Abu without reference to the plaintiff Junas Haji Essak and (c) doing any other act as would interefere with the defendant Vali Mahomed Abu's management of or dealing with the said property.

The said Notice of Motion came on for argument before the Hon. Mr. Justice Marten on the 27th day of September, 1917, when the plaintiff Junas Haji Essak by his Counsel gave an undertaking to the following effect:—

"The said Junas Haji Essak will not give notices to tenants warning them against paying rents to the defendant Vali Mahomed Abu that he will not otherwise interfere in Vali Mahomed Abu's management of the Lalwady property and that he will not publish any notice in Newspapers as he did on 22nd August, 1917. The defendant undertook to give inspection to the plaintiff of the accounts of the said property."

MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA,
Defendant Vali Mahomed Abu's Attorney.

Dated 12th Oct. 1917.
275

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai FATMABAI, widow of SHAIKH HAROON GULAM KASSU, MAHOMED MIYA SHAIKH HARUN and AMINABAI SHAIKH HARUN, the last two being minors by their mother and natural guardian the said Fatmabai have contracted to sell and assign the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the building Messuage, tenement and hereditaments standing thereon, situate at Belveder Hill Road, containing by admeasurement 97½ square yards or thereabouts which said premises are situate within the registration sub-district of Bombay, and registered along with the other pieces of land under Collector's Old No. 19 and 19, Collectors New No. 16245 and 16246, Old Survey No. 565 and New Survey No. 3597 and assessed under Ward No. 5646 and Street No. 11, and bounded as follows:—On the East, North and West by the property of Dwarkadas Gordhandas and on the South by Municipal passage.

PANDIA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Dated this 11th day of October, 1917. 241

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.
NO. 23, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BRASS, IRON AND HARDWARE.

Under instructions from Messrs Seshmal Hazarimal and Co., the mortgagees in possession Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will This-day MONDAY, the 15th instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at No. 12, Lohar Chawl, Diamond Building, in the shop of Abdul Hoosein Kaderbhoy Dhangdhrawalla all the stock-in-trade of the said mortgagor, consisting of brass, iron and hardware.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

On Sunday, the 21st October, 1917, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepian Road Malabar Hill very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass ware, best crockery and plated ware, large dining table, arm and armless chairs, large mirror back side boards, and dumb waiters, rich carpets table, ornaments, blackwood carved furniture, old china ware, rich oil painting and water colours, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, latest design cabinets, fancy table ornamments, teapoys, one sweet toned piano, writing tables, glass door, book cases, bhass and iron single and double bedsteads, mirror door, almirahs, cloth and gown presses dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, revolving book stands, Singapore cane furniture, bentwood chairs, one iron safe on stand English ice box with refrigerator copper and aluminium utensils, one large iron stove, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots consisting of assorted crotons, chrysanthemums, lilies, palms, Maiden-hair ferns fern house, garden tools etc., motor, horses and carriages, etc., etc., the property of Lt.-Col. McPherson, I.M.S., and others.

The property of another gentleman One 20 H. P. 4 Cylinder, two seater, coupe body, motor car, with dicky seat and electric lights, 5 lamps stepney and all requisite accessories, in good running order.

N.B.—Garden will be sold at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Horses, Carriages, and Motor at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 2 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GARDEN.

On Monday, the 29th instant, at 8-30 a.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pawai Road, Malabar Hill, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots consisting of assorted crotons, ferns, begonias, roses, Chrysanthemums lilies, palms, maiden ferns, fernhouse, garden tools, etc., etc., the property of J. E. Needham.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view four days before the Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT MIDDLE COLABA ROAD AND FACING THE HARBOUR.

Under instructions from the Executors and Trustees of the late Mr. Merwanji Rustonji Dalal, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on Wednesday, the 7th November, next sell by public Auction at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises the following.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold ground renewable in perpetuity on payment of a fine of Rs. 100 every 21 years and of which the yearly rental is Rs. 23-15-2, together with the messuages, tenements, bungalow and outhouses standing thereon situate at Middle Colaba in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 2,024 square yards or thereabouts Ward A. No. 205 Street No. 289, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the sea-shore on or towards the West by the Middle Colaba Road on or towards the north of the property in the occupation of Heptoola Esufalli and Taherali Esufalli and on or towards the South by another property in the occupation of Peeroshaw Cooverji Umrigar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

The property is on view between 2 and 6 p.m., (S.T.), any day.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT WEST CHOWPATI ESTATE.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on WEDNESDAY the 21st November, next at 4-30, p.m., (S.T.), sell by public auction on Plot No. 16 the following very valuable building plots for a term of 99 years.

Lot No. 1.—An exceedingly choice plot of land situate on the Boards West Chowpati Estate known as Plot No. 15 containing about 1,788 sq., yards, having a frontage of 108ft. to Babulnath Road with the additional advantage of a road in the rear.

Lot No. 2.—A similar plot known as plot No. 16.

Lot No. 3.—A similar plot known as plot No. 17.

Lot No. 4, A similar plot known as plot No. 18.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and side plans can be had on application to the Boards Land Manager or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 15th Oct. 1917.

MENESSE & CO.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 300 CASES (Singapore) PINE APPLES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 15 October, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, on account of the concerned the following goods:—

300 cases (Singapore), Pine Apples.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VII of 1878, and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay Messrs MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 16th October, 1917, at 2 p.m., (S. T.), the following goods:—

Stationery, glass sangee glassware, drugs, earthenware, provisions, toys, advertising matter, braid, brandy, gum, copra, muth, groundnut seeds, sugar, cement, paints and oils, borax, sanitary fluid, sajira, majit powder and dyeing roots, gallnuts, planks, poonac, and broken marble tiles, empty drums and cases, etc..

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGO Ex. S. S. "INDIA" LATE S. S. "VORWAERTS."

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th October 1917, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Town Custom House Fort, the following uncleared and unreleased cargo of the above vessel:—

9 cases bentwood furniture, 10 cases steel bars, 1 case cotton goods, 1 case colour-aniline dye, 10 cases paper books.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser Purshotum Dulsookram:—

2 cases cotton wicks.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,
Bombay 15th October, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The undersigned will REMOVE their Rooms to the GROUND FLOOR No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, (just opposite the Military Square Lane) on and from MONDAY, the 12th November, 1917. The other entrance to the above premises is next to the "Advocate of India" Offices, at Dalal Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT LOVE LANE, MAZAGON.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for Mr. Rustamji Jehangir Vakil, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased Martgagor Aga Gulam Hoosein Lari and all persons interested in the Equity of redemption of the undermentioned property, Messrs MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on the premises on THIS DAY MONDAY, the 15th day of October, 1917, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) pursuant to the Power of Sale reserved to and vested in the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 20th day of January 1916 and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part:—

All that piece of Government land bearing New Survey No. 9/3686 situate lying and being at Love Lane, Mazagoan in the Registration sub-district of Bombay admeasuring 1056 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property bearing New Survey No. 11/3686 in the occupation of Dharamsey Meghji and another, on or towards the North by the properties bearing New Survey Nos. 7/3686 and 8/3686 in the occupation respectively of Dr. D. S. Shroff and Rahimbhoy Noormahomed, on or towards the West by the property in the occupation of Nasserwanji Merwanji Panday and others, on or towards the South by the property bearing New Survey No. 10/3686 in the occupation of Bai Mithibai M. Jeejeebhoy and upon which said piece of Government land are erected certain buildings which are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 6196 and Street No. 7.

For further particulars, Conditions of sale and Inspection of title deeds apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office at No. 95 Ash Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 19TH OCTOBER AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

LAST OPPORTUNITY FOR EQUIPPING OFFICES WITH UP-TO-DATE EVER-LASTING STEEL FURNITURE, Etc. Etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RICH STEEL OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OFFICE TABLES WITH FIRE PROOF COMPARTMENTS, VERY LARGE LIBRARY RACKS, UP-TO-DATE FILING CABINETS AND DEVICES BOOK-KEEPERS DESKS, FIRE-PROOF OMNIBUSES FIBRE BASKETS, ETC., ETC.

On FRIDAY, the 19th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 25, Medows Street, just opposite Military Square Lane, the remaining very valuable best special cold rolled steel office and household furniture such as Linoleum and steel top dining tables of varieties accommodating kitchen cabinets steel-lockers, office steel cupboards, book racks, racks for storing heavy materials, rich office tables, up-to-date filing cabinets and devices, parcel sealers, book shelves, office tables with fire-proof compartments, fire-proof omnibuses useful to bank and large offices, book keepers desks, fibre baskets useful for mills and stores, a very rich library rack, only one of its type and the best one, Sanitary towels, towel holders, tissue paper holders letter trays etc., etc.

A lot of steel and fibre castors also.

The property of the Steel Equipment Coy.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view from to-morrow.

Note.—Steel furniture compared to wooden furniture has been invariably found to be more economical also not the least affected by changes of climate or weather besides being vermin proof. Looking to the ever increasing prices of timber now at their zenith this furniture can be safely recommended.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th October, 1917.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF STRUCTURES AT KAZI SYED STREET (KOLIWADA) MANDVI.

Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. Chimanlal J. Modi, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 8th day of November 1917, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), the following structures on the premises.

PARTICULARS:—All the structures standing on the City Improvement Trust land, bearing scheme No. 8 Plot No. 5, situate at Kazi Syed Street (Koliwada) Mandvi, and forming the joint property of the above named Estate and Mr. Edulji Pallonji Cooper.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC., OF THE LATE DR. NORBERT A De SYLVA.

Auction sale of valuable handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture by well-known makers, sweet-toned cottage piano, rich platedware, glassware, crockeryware Jost fan, English made safe on stand etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 21st October 1917, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at Matarpakdi Cross Lane, Mazagon, very valuable and handsome household furniture by well-known makers, consisting of dining table, dining chairs, dumb-waiter meatsafe, dinner waggon, drawing room suites of spring cushioned sofas and chairs, blackwood and carved handsome sofas, mirror door single and double almirahs, chest of drawers, clothes hanging and gown presses, wardrobes, sideboards with mirror backs handsome corner cabinets, clothes baskets revolving book case, easy and rocking chairs, dressing and writing tables, marble top tables fancy teapoys, selected artistic cabinets, teakwood arm chairs, single and double bedsteads, bahacots, perrambulator, sweet-toned cottage piano wash-hand table palm stand, chiffoneers, jardineers, cane chairs, door curtains, mattings, durrie carpets table ornaments, oil paintings, rich platedware glassware, crockeryware, old Chinaware Jost fan, English made safe on stand, ice box with refrigerator.

The property of the late Dr. Norbert A. De Sylva.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th Oct. 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

9, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

By order of the Embarkation Supply Officer, Bombay Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will THIS DAY MONDAY, the 15th day of October, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the Manufacturing Section near "A" Ware house Alexandra Docks (entrance from Frere Road.)

A quantity of cases of sizes, bags of sizes, waste paper, casks and barrels, old hoop iron, old tins, tins square, bags sheeting iron drums, kerosine oil tins, etc., etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed the same day.

J. S. MODY and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 15th October, 1917.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Stret, Fort.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 25 DOZEN COUNTRY ROLLER SKINS.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 15th October, 1917, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by public auction at their rooms No. 52, Medows Street Fort, by order of Messrs. S. Shivprasad & Co., and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers Pranjiwandas Girdhardas and others.

25 dozen country roller skins.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th Oct. 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.

HOWITT-PHILLIPS SEASON.

TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW AT 9-30 P. M.

THE PHENOMENAL SUCCESS.

"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE"

The story is about German spies trying to kidnap a British Officer while he is on leave and take him on a U-Boat to Germany. He pretends to make love to the woman spy and nearly loses his own sweetheart, but he outwits the Huns and his lover performs a desperate deed of Heroism.

THE BIGGEST THING BOMBAY HAS YET SEEN, PACKING THE HAUSE AT *EVERY PERFORMANCE.*

WEDNESDAY MATINEE AT 5 P.M.
"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE"

WEDNESDAY AT 9-30 P. M.
"PEG O' MY HEART"

THURSDAY AT 9-30 P. M.
"CAROLINE"

FRIDAY AT 9-30 P. M.
"THE PRODIGAL SON"

SATURDAY, MATINEE AT 5 P.M.
"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE"

SATURDAY AT 9-30 P. M.
"WHAT THE BUTLER SAW"

Night Prices:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1, and Ans. 8.
Matinee Prices:—Rs. 3, 1-8, 1 and Ans. 8.
BOOKING AT ROSE & CO.
Week days:—From 10 a.m. till 6 p.m.
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NEW POPULAR PICTURES

TO-DAY, TO-MORROW AND FRIDAY AT 6-45 P.M. ONLY.

"THE KIDNAPPED BRIDE"
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"TOTO OF THE BYWAYS"

PATHE GAZETTE.

AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE IN THE EAST.

Prices:—Re. 1 8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4.
Box seats Rs. 2.

Do not Fail to See

the most charming English actress
Miss. EVE BALFOUR
"FIVE NIGHTS" AND THE "WOMAN WHO DID" FAME.
IN
the film version adapted from the well known novel of the same name and title

BURNT WINGS
BURNT WINGS
BY
Mrs. STANLEY WRENCH
It is a film that will make you think
THRICE NIGHTLY: 7; 8-45; 10-30.
USUAL HALF RATES.

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.

AMUSEMENTS.

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EXCELSIOR THEATRE AT 9-30. EXCELSIOR CINEMA AT 6-30.
EMPIREA CINEM AT 6-30 to 11 P.M.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-night at 9-30.

Maurice E. Bandman & Wolseley Charles
present the
BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY CO.
in a season of Popular Musical Plays.

To-night Monday, October 15th.
"THE BELLE OF BOND STREET."
Tuesday & Wednesday 16th & 17th Oct.
For the first time in Bombay,
THE GIRL BEHIND THE COUNTER.
Thursday, October 18th.
BEAUTIES & VARIETIES.
Friday, October 19th.
THE GIRL IN THE TAXI.
Saturday, October 20th.
"THE DAIRYMAIDS"
Prices as usual. Plan at Rose & Co.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA

TO-DAY AT 6-30
The Sensational Serial Film
"THE IRON CLAW"
featuring the famous "Exploits of Elaine Trio,"
PEARL WHITE, CREIGHTON HALE, SHELDON LEWIS
This week Two Episodes.
See this Sensational story TO-DAY and become acquainted with the baffling Mystery
"THE LAUGHING MASK."
Popular Prices, Rs. 2, 1, and annas 8 and 4.

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To-day at 6-30, 8-15; and 10 p.m.
Where Films of distinction are shown. Photo-plays different from others.
EVERY WEEK A NOVELTY
THIS WEEK
The Essanay Company
present
"THE RETURN OF RICHARD NEAL"
Starring FRANCIS BUSHMAN
A splendid Actor rarely seen on the Bombay Screen.

An absorbing psychological analysis of the human mind, the plot of this remarkable production, and the story made intensely fascinating by the psycic and hypnotic influence introduced into it.

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The popular Cartoon Comics in
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A Topical of Great Local interest
WITH THE KUT RELIEF FORCE
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Scenes round Basra. Pictures of captured Trenches. The Tigris Fleet. Monitors at work. Evacuating the Wounded when Kut was captured and a host of extremely interesting Pictures never before seen.
A True animated picture of
LIFE IN MESSPOT

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7., 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
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SECOND INSTALMENT.
"PATRIA"
"PATRIA"
"PATRIA"
The Great Preparedness Serial
Featuring
MRS. VERNON CASTLE
The best dressed and best known woman in America.
An absolute feast of thrills.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest
"LONESOME LUKE ON TIN CAN ALLEY"
A two-part comedy by this famous comedian.
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY 5 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

BEWARE OF SWINDLERS!

HERE'S A PECULIAR TYPE
THE FEMALE SWINDLER

The greatest Female Swindler known to Society to-day is the person perpetrating crimes in the name of Lu Valroy. She has puzzled and escaped the detection of the greatest of detectives. She leaves no clues to convict her. Poor Detective Dixon lost his life in the attempt to arrest Lu's accomplice but

DETECTIVE JACK COULSON
IS ON THE TRACK OF
"THE FEMALE SWINDLER"

Will he arrest her? Will she acknowledge her numerous crimes?

See this most Absorbing Detective Story
AT THE
OLYMPIA
AT SANDHURST ROAD (West)
POPULAR HALF PRICES.

Good Wine need no Bush
And so is with
THE PURPLE MASK
The Magnificent Serial whose Fifth Instalment will be continued
AT THE
NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA

From the very first instalment the serial has gained a popularity which is simply astounding,

You may safely rely upon the Merit,

SAT. & SUN. PRIZE MATINEES at 3-30 & 5-15 and every night at 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 (S.T.

ANOTHER CHANGE
Next Wednesday.

NEW SANDHURST ROAD,
Telephone No. 2471.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE WONDERFUL LITTLE WOMAN
whose daring feats of horsemanship, and valour evoke thunders of applause!

THE GIRL FROM FRISCO

3 New Episodes this week.

WEST-END CINEMA
NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

See this remarkable set of adventurous episodes this week:

1 The Mystery of the Brass Bound Chest.
2 The Poisoned Dart
3 The Fight for the Paradise Valley.

TIME and PRICES as USUAL.

PACKED AT EACH PERFORMANCE!
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10
GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES
PALACE OF VARIETIES
The
GAIETY REVUE COY.
presents
THE GREAT REVUE SERIAL
THE BANG GIRLS ON TOUR.

with such stage and scenic effects never yet attempted on any INDIAN stage.

SEE
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of the
S. S. PRINCILLA.
SEE HOW
A BRITISH SUBMARINE
rescues
THE BANG GIRLS.
NOT IN PICTURES
but actually mounted and enacted on the stage.

SEE THE NAVAL PATRIOTIC FINALE
THE STAGE COVERED WITH RAGING WATER.
A MINOR ITEM
"Another little WINK would NOT do us any harm"

THURSDAY NEXT OCT. 18th
OUR REVUE SERIAL No. III.
THE BANG GIRLS IN A HAREM.

The Oil of Quality for general cooking, frying, salads and French dressings. It replaces butter, ghee, or olive oil and is considerably cheaper. Sold by all dealers and Stores in 1 lb., 3½ lbs. and 35 lbs. tins.

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Musk Lavender, Scents and Toilet preparations, have won the esteem of the public for Excellence of Fragrance and Cheapness.
Particulars on application to
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FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY
THE
Royal Yakuti
(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas, and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that much is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin, containing 60 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PAN CHEZ necessary.

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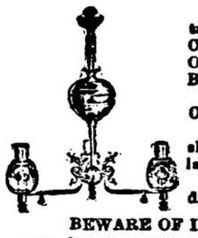
is a trusty friend. It heals, cures & comforts pain ridden persons. It is a safe cure

For All Pain Trouble

MAXIMUM LIGHT AT MINIMUM COST



No Greasy Wicks to trim. No Smokey Chimneys to wash. Odourless, no Work, no Bother.
ONE SIXTH THE COST OF KEROSINE.
Wherever the sun shines by day the 'Sun' lamp shines by night.
In more than 50 different styles.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
THE 'SUN" OUTSHINES THEM ALL.
Catalogue Free.
SOLE AGENTS.
THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
HUMMUM STREET BOMBAY.

USE

DRAWN WIRE
METAL FILAMENT
HOLLAND MADE

LAMPS

as manufactured for

THE BRITISH
WESTING HOUSE ELEC.
& MFG., CO., LD.

110, 225, 230, 250 volts
16, 25 & 50 c. p.

Large Quantities in Stock

AT

P. B. FEROZSHAW & Co.,
13-15, OAK LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

WHEN HAIR FALLS OUT

Most people only give serious attention to the condition of their hair when they commence to lose it. How unfortunate this is when both healthy hair and scalp can be easily secured and falling hair prevented by using.

KAMINIA OIL (Registered.)

A delightful dressing for the hair, a rough antiseptic, germ-killing and scalp stimulating. Pleasant to use and delightfully refreshing.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.

Price Rs. 2-10 for 3 bottles.

V. P. Annas 7 extra

Sole Agents:—

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co
No. 155, (Dept. C. 1.) Jooma Masjid,
MARKET, BOMBAY.

PIONEER ELECTRIC Co
CHURCHGATE ST. LAMPS Fort, BOMBAY.
of All Makes. at Lowest Price

DRINK THE BEST

The Old Lamp Brand

CLUB BLEND SCOTCH WHISKY.

This Whisky is very old and makes a splendid peg, and at its price there is no better value in the market. The flavour is excellent, the quality is good, and the price will suit all.

To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers, and at all Refreshment Rooms and Bars.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

FOR

WEDDING CAKES.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Oct. 12th.

			Bales.
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool	.. .. ..	3,000
" "	Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	.. .. ..	..
" "	Sales of East Indian	.. .. ..	..
" "	Imports	.. .. ..	..
Mid. Americans spot trading value		..	20.07 +35
Egyptian F.G.F. spot sake Sakellaridis		..	32.20 Unchgd.
New York 11 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time)		..	Closed Friday and Saturday.
New Orleans 10 a.m.			

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 12th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Old Contracts.

Months.		
Oct.	19.07	
Oct.-Nov.	18.65	
Nov.-Dec.	18.25	
Dec.-Jan.	18.10	
Jan.-Feb.	18.00	+25
Feb.-Mar.	17.91	
March-April	17.82	
April-May	17.74	
May-June	17.65	
June-July	17.58	

New Contracts.

Months.	
January	19.30 +50
February	..
March	19.00 +50
April	..
May	18.30 +54

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct 12th.

New Contracts

Months.		
January	19.23	+45
February	19.19	+44
March	18.93	+43
April	18.82	+44
May	18.72	+46

Old Contracts.

Months.		
Oct.	19.17	
Oct.-Nov.	18.75	
Nov.-Dec.	18.35	
Dec.-Jan.	18.20	
Jan.-Feb.	18.10	+35
Feb.-Mar.	18.01	
March-April	17.92	
April-May	17.84	
May-June	17.76	
June-July	17.68	

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 12th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.	
January	27.55	
February	27.50	+10
March	27 45	

Old Contracts.

Months.		
October	22.75	+25
November	23.00	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 12th.

M.G. Bengal	Good	.. ..	16.98
" "	Fully Good ..	.. ..	17.23
" "	Fine	.. ..	17.48
" No. 1	Oomra Good ..	.. ..	18.60
" "	" Fully Good	.. ..	18.85
" "	" Fine. ..	.. ..	19.10
" Broach	Good	.. ..	19.94 +35
" "	Fully Good ..	.. ..	20.12
" "	Fine ..	.. ..	20.30
" Scinde	Good ..	.. ..	18.98
" "	Fully Good ..	.. ..	17.23
" "	Fine ..	.. ..	17.48

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Oct. 12th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	Nil
" Forwarded	52,000
" Imports	39,000
" Stock	316,000
Actual Weekly Sales	16,000

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Oct. 11th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion	55,500,000	Dec.	200,000
Public Deposits ..	42,100,000	Dec.	400,000
Other do. ..	119,600,000	Dec.	9,100,000
Govt. Securities ..	58,330,000	Dec.	400,000
Other do. ..	88,900,000	Dec.	9,500,000
Notes and Gold ..	32,300,000		No change.

THE BANK RESERVE is 20 % of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 10th.

Day's Exports to	Great Britain ..	..	12,000
"	to Continent ..	..	7,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		..	8½ Unchgd.
Demand Bills	.. ..	..	4.75.35 Unchgd.
Silver Commercial Bars		..	58½—¾

New York, Oct. 11th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		..	35,000
Futures at New York	Jan. ..	..	26.12+74
" "	Mar. ..	..	26.26+76
" "	May ..	..	26.38+84
Spot Cotton at New York	..	..	27.65+15
" at New Orleans	..	..	26.23—25
Futures at New Orleans	Jan. ..	..	25.38+51
" "	Mar. ..	..	25.60+60

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 11th.

Bar Silver Spot	.. .. ..	..	44½
Closing Tone of Silver:—Rather larger offerings—Dull.			
Discount Bank of England Rate 6 per cent. since 5th April, 1917			
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	..	..	4 13/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	..	..	4 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	..	..	5 1/8
" " " 6 "	..	..	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	.. ..	..	4
" 7 day market loans	.. ..	..	4 1/4
Consols 2½ %	.. ..	..	56+½
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	..	..	60 Unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	..	..	66½+½
Government Securities 3 %	..	..	56½ Unchgd.
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	..	..	27.52 Unchgd.

WAR LOANS.

London, Oct. 11th.

3½ % 1925—1928	.. .. ..	..	£85+½
4½ % 1925—1945	.. .. ..	..	£100¼ Unchgd.
5 % New	.. .. ..	..	£95¼

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Oct. 11th.

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton Sept.-Oct. Buyers	595
Rapeseed Ferozepore Ordinary Aug-Sept. ..	590
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-ship per ton Sept-Oct.	600
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Aug. Sept. Value	560

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Sept.-Oct.	600
Linseed Bombay small grains Sept.-Oct.	590
Linseed Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Value ..	595

METALS

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	..

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Nov. Sellers	19/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Nov. Sellers	22/3

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct.-Nov. Buyers	3/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Oct. ..	2/7½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 13.

The bazaar quotation this morning for Good Broach April was Rs. 442. The Marwadi bazaar opened at 3 p.m., the rate for Good Broach being Rs. 444, but buyers were scarce and the price declined to Rs. 442½. Later on at Colaba the market was again steadier and Good Broach advanced to Rs. 446. Further fluctuations followed and closing prices were as under. Business both in the bazaar and on Association terms has been very moderate.

Ready cotton has been steady, but the enquiry has been small.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

NEW CROP.

Good Broach ..	..	April ..	445
Fine Hingangbat Wardah ..	..	January ..	440
" Nagpur Kamptí ..	..	.. ..	428
" Khamgaon Akola ..	..	.. ..	422
" Khandeish ..	..	.. ..	402
" Muthia ..	..	.. ..	399
" Bengal ..	..	.. ..	347
Fully Good Bengal ..	..	.. ..	323

Quotations for NEW CROP are nett, the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished.

QUOTATION AT 9-30 P. M.

NEW CROP.

Broach good	.. ..	April	.. 445/4
Bengal fully good	.. ..	January	.. 321/6

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 13th Oct., 1917, at 6 p.m.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fully Good	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)				
Bengals (M.G.)			322	1/25th Jan. 18
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)				
Khandesh (M.G.)				
Jalna (M.G.)				
Barsee (M.G.)				
Oomra M.G. (Fair-Staple)				
Akola Khamg Karanja (M.G.)				
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G)				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G)				
Yeotmal (M.G.)				
Nagpore				
Kamptí (M.G.)				
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)				
Broach (M.G.)			445	1/25th Apl. 18
Surat (M.G.)				
Ma'hia (M.G.)				
Bhagalkote				
Bijapur (M.G.)				
Sawgd. Dharwar				
Westerns (M.G.				
Westerns (H.G.)				
Compta (M.G.) ..				

Ready rates are unchanged.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, Oct 13th—4 p.m

Ready.		Bazaar Terms. Rs.	as.	p.	Rail Delivery. Rs.	as.	p.
Wheat, White	Delhi 70-80 ..	43	0	0	6	7	0
" "	Cawnpore 70-30 ..	42	0	0	6	7	0
" Karachi	Bangia ..	44	0	0	6	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown	Delhi ..	6	10	0	7	0	0
"	Cawnpore ..	6	10	0	7	0	0
"	Yellow Cawnpore ..	7	0	0	7	0	0
Linseed, Brown	Bold ..	7	8	0	7	14	0
"	Thin ..	7	4	0	7	10	0
Teaseed, White	85.15 ..	44	0	0	8	4	0
"	Gajar 75.25 ..	43	0	0	8	2	0
"	Black	36	0	0	6	8	0
"	Gajar 50.50 ..	42	0	0	8	0	0
Poppyseed, White	.. ..	8	0	0	7	12	0
Groundnuts	.. ..	38	0	0	7	14	0
Mowraseed	.. ..	4	8	0	6	12	0

Forward.		Rs.	as.	p.
Wheat April-May	.. .. ..	6	7	4½
Linseed May	.. .. ..	6	7	7½

BULLION.

Oct. 13.

The silver market was quiet and dull following the decline in London.

EXCHANGE.

Bar Gold 25-11-6.
Sovereign 15-15.
Silver Ready ex-duty 97-8.
Silver 1st Settlement 97-10.
Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 31.32.
Bank Demand Draft 1/5 1.32.
3 Months' Sight Credits 1/5 13.32.
Bank Demand on France Frcs. 195.
3 Months' Sight France Frcs. 202½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 194.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 278½.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 150.
60 days' Sight Japan Rs. 140½.
Bank Demand on New York Rs. 297.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-warrant 95.
Warrant 2/7 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Small pieces 69.
3 per cent. Small pieces 58.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 Months' notice 80.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed Long dated 78.
Municipal Long dated 76.
Municipal Short dated 80.
City Improvement Trust 60 years Jan-July 79.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 92.
Sanitary 94.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was steady to firm and a fair amount of business was put through at enhanced prices. The tone of the market is good. Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,840 to 1,845, Fazulbhoys from 830 to 842/8, Madhavjees from 2,445 to 2,460. Nagpurs from 2,600 to 2,595, Shapurji from 130 to 135, and Simplex from 780 to 795.

Advance improved to 1,110, Bombay United to 795, Century to 380, Colaba to 1,350, Crescents to 252/8, Currimbhoys to 367/8, Finlay to 392/8, Indian Bleaching to 255, Indore-Malwa to 390, Kasturchand to 1,325, Luxmi Cotton to 1,450, Mancokjee Petit to 1,375, Morarjee to 2,600, New Greates to 260, Pearls to 567/8, Swadeshis to 1,835.

Tata Iron New ordinary improved to 81/4 premium, Old ordinary to 257/8, Tata New Deferred to 310, premium, Old deferred to 1,220.

Katni deferred improved to 1,255, Bundi Cement to 21/8, Indian Cement to 340, and Shivrajpurs, to 49/8, Ahd. Prantej to 525.

Alcock Ashdown improved to 1,135, Bombay Steam to 305.

CALCUTTA SHARES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13.

Jute shares were neglected. Coal shares were in good request and a fairly large business was reported, some shares advancing in market value, including Searsole at Rs. 11-8 and Jumoni Rs. 12-8. The feature of the market in Industrials was further advanced. That Titaghur Paper shares made the top price of the day, being Rs. 280, although easier at the close. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bansra 23/4; Bansdeopur 27/8 to 28/8, Bhalgora 39, Bhulanbararee 47/8, Burra Dhoemo 18/8, Equitable (ord) 5012 to 11/12, Jainty Central 14/8 to 15/8, Jumoni 11/12, 12, to 12/8, Jainty West 9, Kalapahari 17/4, 17/8, Katras Jherriah 111, Nazira 18/12, 19, New Sindih 9/10, Phularitand 10/4 Samla Kendra 18/8 to 19, Searsole 10/12 11, 11/4, 11/6.

Jute:—Albion (prefs) 117/8, 118/8, Auckland (prefs) 112, 113, Clive (ord) 219, 220, Dalhousie (prefs) 115, 116, Dalhousie (ord) 446, Lawrence (prefs) 115, 116.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo Oriental Navigation 115, Bengal Paper (ord) 111, 112, Bengal Brass 9/4 to 10, Calcutta City Flour 13, 13/4, Great Eastern Hotel 149, 150, Kluang Rubber 11/4, Port Shipping 22/8, Steel Products 4/14, 5, Titaghur Paper (ord) 275 to 280, 274, Triton Insurance 73, 74, 75, 76.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 68/2 to Rs. 68/6, and small lots at Rs. 68/10 to Rs. 68/14.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

RAILWAYS.	For July 17.	Increase or decrease compared with July 1916.	From 1st April to 31st July 1917.	+ Increase or decrease compared with corresponding period of 1916
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tapti Valley ..	1,01,520	—3 464	5,45,074	+ 37,051
Ahmedabad Prantej ..	32,160	+8,336	1,51,917	+ 26,707
Ahmedabad Dholka ..	10,501	+1,865	58,618	+ 15,435
Guzerat ..	24,105	+6,888	1,18,062	+ 16,697
Central Provinces	41,861	+1,315	1,98,980	+ 5,260

RAILWAYS.	For week ending 30th Sept 1917.	Increase or decrease compared with corresponding week of 1916.	From 1st April to 30th Sept 1917.	+ Increase or decrease compared with corresponding period of 1916.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amritsar Patti	11,600	— 3,494	2,55,764	—82,866
Sialkot-Narowal	4,200	— 840	98,565	+ 1,553
Mandra-Bhon..	3,900	— 4,987	83,434	— 7,527

WONDERFUL FORETELLING

Send your time and date of birth or your star and age or note the time when you write the letter, you will be given a full reading of your life for one year to come, for One Rupee only.

Mr. Syed Mohamed, District Munsif, Lucknow, writes on 10-9-17:—"Your Life Reading about me has turned out to be wonderfully accurate."

THE KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU
Chodavaram, Vizagapatam District.

Chhaganlal Mansukhlal & Co.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
TEL ADD. 'SHRIMAD' & MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS TEL NO. 507

Opp. CLOTH MARKET, KALBADEVI Rd. BOMBAY.

Your Nervous System Calls for help

An impaired nervous system is the almost inevitable outcome of the conditions obtaining in tropical climates, and when your nervous system calls for help, Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is the one unfailing answer.

It is still the finest "out of condition" remedy known to the world. It is the never failing friend of all who suffer from:

DYSENTERY
NERVOUS DEBILITY.
DEPRESSION.
DISORDERED STOMACH.
MALARIA.
LACK OF VIGOUR.
NEURASTHENIA.
EXHAUSTION etc.

It instantly revitalises the whole nervous organization, imparts new energy to body, brain and nerves.

Virility, a sense of fitness generally, and a brighter outlook upon life are the results of the regular use of this unrivalled remedy. Its regular use produces a keen appreciation of life and ability to fulfil one's duties with zest.

Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne

is obtainable from Chemists and Stores everywhere.

The Signature.

To distinguish the *original and genuine Worcestershire Sauce* from the many imitations, see that the signature of LEA & PERRINS appears in *White* across the *Red* label on every bottle.

No other sauce has such an exquisitely delicate flavour, or such a reputation among discriminating people in every part of the world.

Lea & Perrins

Let Oxygen Act on Your Skin.

Non-Greasy
VEN-YUSA
The Oxygen Face Cream

ANY lady who is troubled with roughness of the skin, or whose complexion gives cause for anxiety, should be exceedingly careful what remedy she applies.

Ven-Yusa has these points to recommend it:—It is absolutely greaseless and is entirely different from ordinary toilet preparations. It is called The Oxygen Face Cream because it is as invigorating and as purifying as you can imagine an oxygen bath to be.

Among the over-worked nurses at our Military Hospitals, and the munition workers at our busy factories, Ven-Yusa has gained a particularly high reputation on account of its wonderfully refreshing properties.

You should always keep a jar of Ven-Yusa on your dressing-table, and also in your hand-bag. Ven-Yusa is

THE COMPLEXION WONDER-WORKER.

One Rupee per Jar of all Chemists, Bazaars, or from the Ven-Yusa Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta. Also at Messrs. Kemp & Co., Bombay, and E. Brookes & Co., Karachi.

AN ORDER OF RELEASE FROM INTERNMENT

at home due to an attack of fever goes with every bottle of **Squibb's Ague Specific,** the renowned cure for Malaria, Influenza, Ague and all other kinds of fever. "This medicine is used in our mill two years since and in one dose the fever is stopped wonderfully, This Medicine is effective in all kinds of fever, there is no doubt as to that," J. H. Thoothee, Manager, Hathising Mill, Ahmedabad. "I have never yet come across a remedy at once so effective and prompt in its effects" J. E. Lee, Personal Asst. to Home Secy., Hyderabad, Deccan: "The sales and reputation of Squibb's Ague Specific are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses." Justice M. H. W. Hayward, High Court, Bombay: Sold all over India. Beware of Imitations!

MADON SONS & Co.,

CRAWFORD MARKET, **BOMBAY.**

"A Real Miracle Indeed."

That is an Indian gentleman's opinion of the results of using Erectruss and hundreds of others have written their appreciation in similar terms. Many sufferers had tried other remedies without result but found Erectruss "a real miracle indeed."

The Erectruss is based on Dr. Bier's Principle of "Obstructive Hyperaemia" and is therefore safe, sure, reliable and *perfectly natural*, the cure being effected by an excessive accumulation of blood in the diseased part of the body.

As a sure cure for Functional Weakness, Exhaustion and Debility, Erectruss is unequalled and the name behind it is a guarantee of its efficiency. Costing only Rs. 15. (plus postage, etc.) Erectruss is a "health investment" well worth consideration. Learn more about this wonderful instrument by writing for Free Descriptive Booklet to ERECTRUSS (B. C.) Sole Agency, BATALA (India).

Erectruss

Superior Watches.

These Watches are very hand some, looking excellent, neat and reliable and standard pocket watches 8 days striking.

Nickel Case Rs. 11.
" " Fancy Dial Rs. 12.
Silver Case Rs. 13
" " Fancy Dial Rs. 14.
unting Silver Case Rs. 16.
" " " Fancy Dial Rs. 18.

Guaranteed for 12 years. Please apply to Manager,

THE IQBAL SWISS WATCH Co

Suha Bazar (5 B.), Lahore.

ESANOFELE

MALARIA

AND ALL SORTS OF CLIMATIC FEVERS

promptly yield to the treatment of

ESANOFELE

which has earned the public appreciation all over the world by its marvellous efficacy, even in chronic cases with enlargement of spleen,

No relapse. A sure and safe Preventive,

ESANOFELINA

a liquid form of Esanofele for babies and children

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON:—

B. G. GORIO & CO.

BOMBAY.

SUB-AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Beware of imitations and substitutes.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY,

Hindu: 14th Vad of Bhadrapad, 1973.
Mahomedan: 26th of Zilhai, 1335.
Parsi: 5th of Ardibest, 1287.
Jewish: 28th of Thisri, 5677.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Musical Comedy Co., at 9-30 in "The Belle of Bond Street" and Excelsior Pictures in "Iron Claw" at 6-30 p.m.
The Howitt-Phillips Company in "Seven Days' Leave."
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m., every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show, every Sunday at 6-30 p.m., at Edwards.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
New Alexandra Cinema near Crawford Market, 7, 8 45, 10-30 p.m.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10-0 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

DE SOUZA—On the 12th October, at her residence, Bandra Hill, Bandra, Corday, the dearly beloved wife of Dr. P. J. Lucio de Souza. Deeply mourned by her husband, children, and relatives.

BAND AT THE ALEXANDRA WAR HOSPITAL.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Rly. Regiment, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 this evening.

HOME RULE MEETING.

At the request of the Bombay Home Rule League, the Matunga Residents' Association has called a mass meeting of the residents of Matunga to-day at 9 p.m. (S. T.), near Matunga (G. I. P. Rly.) Station at Mr. Sanghani's Chawl, when Mr. K. P. Khadilker will deliver a lecture on "Home Rule."

THE MOSLEM INTERNED.

A meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay was held yesterday at the Moozafarabad Hall, Bombay, to ask for the release of Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali. Mr. Munshi M. H. Makba presided, and there was a large attendance, the hall being crowded to its utmost capacity. The Chairman said the continued internment of Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali had caused deep pain to the Mahomedans of India. He hoped the Government of India would comply with the request made in the reasoned representations of the Mahomedan community and release the two interned brothers. He asked his co-religionists to continue asking Government to release the two brothers until Government complied with their request. Dr. Moulvi M. A. R. S. Nakashbandi moved the principal resolution, which was supported by Mr. Syud Hossain, Mr. B. P. Wadia and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, and carried unanimously.

SATURDAY'S ORGAN RECITAL.

St. Thomas' Cathedral was filled on this occasion, convalescent soldiers being present in large numbers. The Recitalist was Mr. Edgar Faulkner, Mus. D. (Hon.), J.P., the Cathedral Organist. He was assisted by Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Ringger, and Mr. Gellett, all vocalists of local renown. The Recital opened with a Bach Prelude and Fugue, played with Dr. Faulkner's usual skill and accuracy. Other Organ items were the "Grand Chorus" of Guilmant, an excerpt from a Sullivan Symphony, and a brief Improvisation. The latter served to show forth the excellence of certain reed solo stops. The cacophony of passing motor-horn monstrosities was particularly annoying here. Mrs. Ringger sang Sullivan's "O that thou hadst hearkened" tastefully, whilst Mrs. Davies' rendering of the ever welcome "Abide with me" was generally appreciated. Mr. Gellett sang "Honour and Arms" with pleasing vivacity. Two well-known Hymns to Dykes' inimitable settings were sung well by the congregation. Dr. Faulkner is to be congratulated on yet another successful Recital. With such a superb instrument, it is to be hoped that these Recitals will cease to be, "like angels' visits, few and far between."

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., A.-D.-C., Commanding.
Bombay, Oct. 13.

Monday, 15th.—7-15 a.m., Riding School.
6-15 p. m., Vol. Club, Lecture, "Advance and Rear Guards," by Mr. F. C. Annesley.
Tuesday, 16th.—7-15 a.m., Troop Drill, A, B and D Troops, Churchgate Sands.
6-15 a.m., Troop Drill, C Troop, Juhu Sands.
Wednesday, 17th.—7-15 a.m., Riding School.
Thursday, 18th.—7-15 a.m., Squadron Parade, A, B, C and D Troops, Churchgate Sands.
6-15 p.m., Judging Distance Parade, Churchgate Sands.
Friday, 19th.—7-15 a.m., Riding School.
Saturday, 20th.—7-15 a.m., Riding School.
4-30 p.m., Range Practice, Colaba.

APPOINTMENT.

Tpr. O. Mansfield, "A" Troop, to be Lance-Corporal.

SHOOTING COMPETITION.

The competition for the Monsoon Shooting Cup will take place on the Colaba Range on Saturday, October 27th, at 4-30 p.m. The cup will be held by the winner for one year. The competition will be:—
5 shots at 200 yds. Snapshooting, No. 3 figure, 5 secs. exposure each shot.
5 shots 300 yds. Lying, Slow.
10 shots 300 yds. Rapid, one minute.

E. G. PEARSON,
2nd-Lieut. & Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, Oct. 12.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Colonel G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Rifles.

PART I.

940—Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 19-10-1917.
At Headquarters—
Friday, 12th, 7 to 9 p.m., "A" and "B" Companies, Actives and Recruits. (Reserves voluntary). Night operations. Dress, Drill order, Grey shirts.
Parades for the week ending Saturday, 20th October, 1917.
At Headquarters—
Monday, 15th—7 to 9 a.m., A and B Companies (Actives) and Recruits, Dress, Drill order.
Monday, 15th—7 to 8 a.m., Reserves, Dress Drill order.
Monday, 15th—5-30 to 6-30 p.m., Stretcher class.
Tuesday, 16th—7 to 8 a.m., Recruits.
Tuesday, 16th—5-30 to 6-30 p.m., Recruits and Stretcher class.
Wednesday, 17th—7 to 8 a.m., Recruits.
Wednesday, 17th—5-30 to 6-30 p.m., Recruits and Stretcher class.
Thursday 18th—5-30 to 6-30 p.m., Stretcher class.
Friday, 19th—7 to 9 a.m., A and B Companies (Actives) and Recruits. (Reserves voluntary.) Dress, Drill order, Grey shirts.
Friday, 19th—5-30 to 6-30 p.m., Stretcher class.
Saturday, 20th—5-30 to 6-30 p.m., Stretcher class.
941 Musketry.—The Rifle range is allotted for class firing as follows:—
Monday 15th and Tuesday 16th—"B" Company. Parts I and II. Table "C."
Wednesday 17th and Thursday 18th—"A" Company. Parts I and II. Table "C."
Friday 19th and Saturday 20th—"B" Company. Parts I and II. Table "C."
Members detailed to attend on the above days will parade on the range at 7 a.m. Dress, Drill order.
942 Clothing.—The Quartermaster's Stores will be open for issue of clothing from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. daily except Sundays.

PART II.

943 Leave.—The undermentioned is granted leave of absence for the period stated against his name:—
No. 25 Pte. C. K. Contractor, "A" Company, from 28-9-1917 to 28-10-1917.
944 Increase.—The undermentioned has been taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to the Company as under:—
No. 764 Cadet A. R. Fallon, "A" Company.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Capt.,
Adjutant, Poona Rifles.

SEVA SADAN, POONA.

The prize distribution ceremony of the Seva Sadan, Poona, will be held to-morrow at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.), in the Amphi-Theatre of the Fergusson College, Poona, when his Excellency Lord Willingdon will preside and her Excellency Lady Willingdon will give away the prizes to the ladies in various classes of the institution.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA.

The prize distribution ceremony of the Gangabai Free Music Classes in the Vidyalaya took place on Saturday, 13th October, 1917, at 5-30 p.m., under the presidency of Dr. M. G. Deshmukh, M.D. After some programme of music by boys and girls in the free classes was gone through Pandit Vishnu Digamber made a short speech in Hindi in which he explained that his chief object in starting these free classes was to do away with the prevailing bad taste amongst the young generation for love songs and to create a taste for pure religious songs and for scientific Indian music, amongst those who had not the leisure to go through the whole course or who had not the means at their disposal. The President then addressed the gathering in Marathi, in which he showed how music helped in concentrating the mind and in developing the inner powers, which could be used towards attaining the highest goal in life, also how music was a means of soothing the tired mind and body, and eulogised the efforts made by the Vidyalaya in the regeneration of Indian music for the last 15 years. Lastly, he urged the audience to give a larger support to these classes. A vote of thanks to the President terminated the meeting.

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3

THE I. C. S.

RESULTS OF LAST EXAMINATION.

Dealing with the results of the last open competition for appointments to the I.C.S., "India" writes:—

The list is even shorter than it was last year. Seven appointments were then offered, and the number of candidates was fifty, of whom the names of thirty-five were published in the table of marks issued by the Civil Service Commissioners. This year the advertised number of vacancies was five, and thirty-five candidates sat for the examination, of whom the names of thirty-one are published. Last year there were 20 Indian and nine Cingalese candidates: this year all the candidates with the exception of two (Mr. J. H. Ellis, who is 4th, and Mr. J. Burrows, who is 18th), are Indians or Cingalese.

Of the thirty-one candidates, sixteen can be assigned to Cambridge and six to Oxford. The first three places are won by Cambridge. Mr. D. E. Reuben, who stands first, was nineteenth last year. His career at Cambridge has been of the most distinguished character: for he is a scholar and an exhibitioner of St. John's College, and obtained a first class in both parts of the Mathematical Tripos. He received his early education at St. Joseph's College and Bishop's High School, Poona. Mr. Satyendranath Gupta, who is second, was for six years at St. Paul's School, London, and won a scholarship in classics at Trinity Hall, where he graduated in the second class, 1st division, of the Classical Tripos. Mr. Jayaratnam, of Clare, the third in order of merit, is a Government scholar in science from the Royal College at Colombo, and has taken a second class in Part I of the Mathematical Tripos, and also a second class in Part I of the Natural Sciences Tripos, at Cambridge. Mr. P. S. Rau, the fifth candidate, is an Oxford man: and so also is Mr. Kamal Chunder Chunder, who is seventh. Mr. B. V. Bhadkamkar, who has taken the sixth place this year, was twenty-first last year.

It is announced in the published list that Mr. Reuben and Mr. P. S. Rau have been "provisionally admitted to the examination." The meaning of this is merely that these candidates have not yet produced the certificates of age and nationality required under the Government of India notification, No. 2252 of August 21, 1888, as amended by notification No. 404 of May 19, 1898.

The following twenty Indian gentlemen were unsuccessful:—

Mr. M. S. A. Hydari (8th), Mr. S. K. Sinha (9th), Mr. J M. Mehta (10), Mr. K. Chandra (11th), Mr. P. K. Chari (12th), Mr. V. N. Bhide (13th), Mr. S. Lall (14th), Mr. W. Hussain (16th), Mr. S. P. Prasad (17th), Mr. A. K. Basu (19th), Mr. A. Kumar (20th), Mr. Maung Tin Tut (21st), Mr. V. G. Dani (22nd), Mr. S. C. Sen (23rd), Mr. A. C. Sircar (24th), Mr. A. C. Batra (25th), Mr. R. K. L. Nandkeolyar (27th), Mr. H. H. Vakil (23th), Mr. Sudhindranath Gupta (29th), Mr. K. A. D. Naoroji (30th).

Several of these candidates were also unsuccessful last year. Mr. K. Chandra was 20th, Mr. V. G. Dani 24th, Mr. A. K. Basu 26th, Mr. H. H. Vakil 28th, Mr. S. C. Sen 29th, Mr. S. P. Prasad 30th, Mr. A. C. Batra 33rd.

It cannot be said that a particularly high standard was reached this year. Out of a possible gross maximum of 6,000 marks, Mr. Reuben obtained 2,565, as compared with the 2,840 of Mr. C. M. Trivedi, who was second last year.

While the number of advertised vacancies is five, it is open to the Secretary of State to nominate other Indians, "in accordance with the intention" of the Indian Civil Service (Temporary Provisions) Act. Last year three candidates were so appointed, in addition to the two who were acually successful at the open competition. If this precedent be followed, both Mr. Bhadkamkar, who is sixth, and Mr. K C. Chunder, who is seventh, should obtain appointments this year: for three of the successful candidates are Indians.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BOMBAY.

The following is the second memorandum on the cotton crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States, for the season 1917-18, issued by the Department of Agriculture, Bombay. The memorandum states:—On an average of the five years ending 1915-16 the area under cotton in the terriory to which this forecast relates has represented some 30.7 per cent. of the total area under the crop in whole India. Estimates are up to the 1st October.

Information incomplete. Sowings still continue in S. M. Country. Total reported area under early as well as late varieties of cotton in Presidency 3,146 thousand acres in British districts and 3,364 thousand acres in Native States. In Sind 195 and 4 thousand acres, respectively. Total 6,709 thousand acres; 29 and 24 per cent. respectively over corresponding area last year and decennial average. In Presidency the increase is general in Gujarat, Karnatak and two Khandesh districts due to good prices fetched by the crop last year and to seasonable sowing rains. In Sind deficiency of water supply at sowing time curtailed area.

Sowing of early crop in Gujarat was commenced normally in second fortnight of June and of late crop a month or a month and half later. The crop doing well in light soils but stunted and turned yellow in heavy black soils owing to continuous and heavy rain in August-September and a good break very badly needed to improve it. In Deccan the crop progressing well with the timely September rains, but in Khandesh heavy continuous rains caused in places dropping of flowers and bolls. In Karnatak sowing started in latter half of August and still unfinished in places owing to continuous rain. Seedlings in good condition. In Sind crop sown in June under deficient water supply reported, to be in fairly good condition.

Shrimant Appasaheb, Chief of Sangli paid a visit to the Belgaum War Fete on Friday and gave a donation of Rs. 200 for it. He addressed a meeting of people of Shahapur taluka exhorting them to aid the Government in recruiting.

THE GOAL AND THE PACE.

Now that the views of the European Association in all the Presidency capitals have been formally recorded, it is interesting and in some respects even essential to notice the trend of their opinions regarding the immediate political future of the country. Credit must be given to the Bombay Europeans inasmuch as they partially succeeded in avoiding the impeachment of the *personnel* of ultimate authority and those responsible for the recent policy which seems to have rallied them together. The causes of their apprehensive attitude are often discernible outside the text of their resolutions. In reviewing their recorded protests, we may for the moment omit to notice the forces of embitterment which have marshalled them in present opposition. Just prior to the appointment of Mr. Montagu as Secretary of State, the organs of Anglo-Indian opinion in the country canvassed for an informal Conference, analogous to the Irish Convention through which they proposed to ascertain definite measures of reform which they then conceded to be opportune and essential. The present plea that the informal discussion contemplated by the Secretary of State and the Viceroy about important reforms should be viewed with "grave apprehension" cannot in consistency be advanced; it can only be accounted for by the fact that an attitude of gratituous distrust about the mission of Mr. Montagu has been created by agencies which, we refuse to think, are genuinely representative of considered British opinion in the country.

The second element in the protest seems to be more perplexing. All political bodies in the country are, paradoxically enough, at one in declaring that the goal they have in view is identical with the objective of Self-Government which has been announced by the Secretary of State to be the final development of British Rule in India. The essence of the European protest does not come in their view that the continuance of the War should absolutely preclude the consideration of political reforms in India, but it comes in their insistence that the progress should be "gradual and reasonable". Otherwise the "interests" of the community in India is bound to suffer. Now it happens that the Secretary of State's pronouncement accepts the theory of approaching Responsible Government by "successive stages"; indeed, no one in India wants or expects to reach the goal by one convulsive spring. But the reasoning of the Europeans does not seem generously to accept the corollaries and extensions of the proposition which they acknowledge. While they belabour the Government on their "weakness," they do not see (except on presumption of revolutionary changes) that the readjustment of power and the increasing share of Indians in the administration of the country, which they profess to be willing to promote, cannot in any way encroach upon their legitimate rights as fellow-citizens of the Empire. Reforms must be gradual, they say; but there is such a thing as the slackening of the pace of reforms into a state of immobility, notwithstanding. The assurance given in the Imperial Legislative Council about the protection of their interests should have enabled them to compose themselves.

Another point urged in the protest, notably in Calcutta and Madras, was that the interests of the masses in the country are precisely those of the non-official English community in India. Whatever transient events may suggest, the opinion that the interests of the bulk of the population are fundamentally at variance with the interests of their natural leaders in the country, will not bear investigation. To a stranger, a consistent machinery of representation alone may guarantee opinions indicative of the general will. In our country conditions are different, but they are not destructive of the representative character of the leaders. At any rate, the argument that the non-official European in India has a lot of interests exclusively in common with the peasant is, we feel, introduced for the sake of effect, comic in the result as it is.

Finally, the purport of the protest condemns "agitations" and "tumult." The method, the occasion and the object of the European protest cannot conceivably tranquillize the situation. We do not for a moment believe that "India for the Indians" is necessarily incompatible with the larger formula which Mr. Wardlaw-Milne commended as a novel and antithetical proposition. The goal is announced and there can be no standing where we are.

J. P.

On receipt of the news from Simla on Saturday prohibiting export of rice to the Netherlands, East Indies, the Burma market became very excited. Prices which stood at Rs. 211-8, fell to Rs. 193 and many hundreds of tons of rice changed hands. A slight recovery to Rs. 197-8 took place later, but the market is very weak, says a Rangoon correspondent.

The summary of the first rice forecast for 1917-18 shows the estimated total of 1,06,94,716 acres sown, or an increase of 2,34,340 acres over the area estimated last year. The area on which the crop is estimated to mature shows an increase of 1,38,862 acres over the estimate at the same period of last year.

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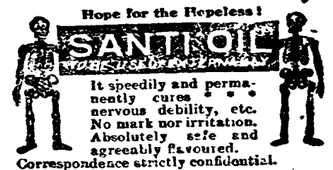

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, October 15, 1917.

THE ATTACK ON MR. MONTAGU.

It is evident from the article in the London "Morning Post" entitled "Mischief in India" that the Tory attack on India's aspirations has begun. Mr. Montagu is to be forced out of his position of Secretary of State. There are some people who never learn and never forget. Those people are now behind the "Morning Post" and India may perish but they are going to take it out of Mr. Montagu. He is a Radical. He is an outsider. He must go. He is a mischievous person. He is not one of us. The same old story and if these people who are engineering this attack had had their way we should have lost South Africa. A similar lot of "statesmen" lost us our American colonies and now they are at their old games. We can well imagine who are behind all this. Probably the first and most efficient is Lord Sydenham,—the late "well beloved" governor of Bombay. He has a clever pen. He has been in India, therefore he knows what he is talking about. He was the "man on the spot." The reference in the "Morning Post" to Lord Morley's reforms and their alleged failure indicates the quarter from which this attack comes. Well, let it go on. India will rally round Mr. Montagu, India has also her friends in England. These friends have a good case. India deserves a place in the British Commonwealth and the recent Mesoptomia report and the incident,—not forgotten but seldom mentioned,—of sending British troops across the Sind desert will be factors to show that all wisdom is not concentrated in the Indian beauracracy. A Government resting on Indian popularity might not have done these things better but they could not have done them worse. Lord Morley's reforms did not "increase efficency" in this country, as alleged by the "Post." The absolute insolence of such a statement is astounding. Is India then to be deprived of those reforms? Is that their policy? If that is not what is meant, let us know what is meant? What are these people driving at? Do they want to reduce India again to serfdom? Do they desire that in the whole of the British Empire, India shall be the one Cinderella? If those be the ideas behind the movement to crab India, let these people speak out. Indians are not fools and they like plain speaking. It is absolutely necessary for the well being of the British Commonwealth that the majority of its members should be contented. They should feel that the statesmen controlling their destiny are their well wishers. Without such content there can be no peace, no quiet time as all pray for in India in particular. Mr. Montagu's coming visit to this country and his character have appealed to the Indian mind. They are willing to meet him, they want him to hear their side. They have an almost childish faith in his sympathy and now there come into the scene his political opponents, men who detest him as a man and as a politician. The "Morning Post" is the willing instrument of the enemies. That organ of public opinion,—alleged in the House of Commons to have used a King's enemy, interned in England, as its foreign correspondent who was supposed by its readers to have been residing in the place from which his letters came,—that is the newspaper which has dared to attack those who wish its people well. Mr. Montagu only crime is that they do sincerely wish its people well. Mr. Montagu need not fear the "Morning Post" clique. The Indian people ask him to listen to their case and having listened to deal with them fairly. That may be an offence to those who believe in Prussianism but it is an offence to no others.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

In spite of what we are constrained to characterise as the undue warmth, and even bad taste, of some of the speeches delivered at Friday's meeting, we heartily welcome the appearance of Europeans on a distinctly political platform. Europeans in this country have till quite recently been content to practise a sort of political *gosha* which has done them little good and which has certainly not conduced to the healthy development of our common public life. We are not oblivious to the fact that their individual avocations are of an absorbing character but even so, they did themselves no good by a long course of abstinence from political work, while they did less than justice to the Indian community by depriving it of the moral support which their adhesion would have brought to the cause of the political progress of the country. Indians have a grateful recollection of the splendid guidance and counsel extended to the National Congress by officials of the type of Sir William Wedderburn and the late Sir William Hunter and non-officials of the type of the late Mr. Yule, but as far as the bulk of the European community is concerned, they studiously held aloof from the Congress, and its politics and personalities were hardly ever treated except with incivility. It has been said that incivility may be prompted either by fear or by contempt. What prompted the incivility of the European community towards the Congress? It could not have been fear, or contempt for the Congress assailed no vested interest, and, in fact, as subsequent events have shown, the agitations of the Congress have directly contributed to the political well-being of the European community in that they have been enabled to secure elective representation on the Councils. Is it not an extraordinary fact that Europeans in India should have taken some thirty odd years to discover that the children of the soil have "legitimate aspirations"? We mention these things not because we have the slightest intention to cast any reproach on the leaders of the community for the laches of their predecessors but solely because of the manner in which they have made what may not inaptly perhaps be described as their political *debut* in this country. Indians, to-day, as heretofore, hold steadfastly to the great message of Queen Victoria in 1858 by which the Sovereign bound herself to the natives of India by the same obligations of duty which bound her to *all other* of her subjects, and to administer the government of India for the benefit of *all* her subjects resident therein. In the retrospect, Indians have a perfect right to claim to have shown a truer appreciation of the gracious spirit and intent of the Proclamation of 1858 than the European community.

Be that as it may, with gathering experience, Europeans have recognised their right and duty to co-operate with the Indians in the task of bringing about a political evolution in accord with what Indians have all along claimed to be the charter of their political rights. Putting all the ephemeral controversies of the day on one side, the entry of our European fellow subjects into the political arena is the outstanding fact of the moment. We welcome them, even though their speeches seem to bear an angry, impatient complexion. We are sure that closer association would remove many hardened prejudices and bring the two communities into greater and greater harmony in working out the peaceful evolution of Indian reforms. But there must be a clear, definite, and final understanding at any rate on one point. It is too late in the day for Europeans to hold by any theories of special privileges, however derived. Seeking no special privileges for themselves, Indians would unhesitatingly co-operate with Europeans in securing the common interests of all sections of the great Indian community. That is a fundamental political necessity. The great end of securing the discharge of the common obligations of the sovereign power to *all* the residents of India cannot be attained on the basis of exclusive privileges for any class,—including, it may be remarked, the privilege of acting as the sole mentors of the Government. Need it be said that there is no more of essential divinity in the "vocal efficiency" of one class of His Majesty the King-Emperor's subjects than in that of another?

Meanwhile, it would greatly help to clarify thought if Europeans would tell us what exactly they mean when they say that they sympathise with our "legitimate aspirations." There are no illegitimate aspirations that can be conceived to grow out of the gracious pledges of the Proclamation of 1858. Will Europeans indicate what part of the programme of reforms adumbrated by the National Congress and the Moslem League they consider as coming under the caption "legitimate," and what not? Will they also tell us what *their* own legitimate aspirations are? A clear idea of our respective standpoints would conduce to the growth of that calm atmosphere which we are all anxious to create in view of Mr. Montagu's forthcoming visit.

Notes of the Day.

"Honours."

Indians are well aware of the sale of honours in this country. A service to Government, pecuniary or otherwise, may lead to a place in the "honours list". The scandal is also rampant in English public life and recently an attempt to expose it was made in the British Parliament. Lord—good innocent man—was reputed to have said that he was ignorant of the system. Those listening to him must have raised their hands to hide their smiles. At this moment a few, not very well known English politicians are attempting to found a "National Party" "without," as one of the promoters said, "such aids as the sale of honours." The persons, behind this new party, but a few years ago, attempted to raise political funds by the sale of invitation tickets (Rs. 15,000 each) to a private dinner at the table of a Duke, and there were rich fools and snobs who bought tickets at that price. A well known Indian statesman, alas now dead, often expressed the wish to have the disposal of a few baronetcies, a dozen knighthoods, and a hundred or so minor honours, for then he said he could rule Bombay.

Character and Brains.

The claim has been made that only persons born and bred in the privilege classes are capable of ruling a country. The claim of course is absurd and how absurd is proved by the career of Mr. Lloyd George. This statesman rose from the humblest conditions and their humbleness is shown by the will just published of the uncle who fed and educated him. Mr. George's uncle recently died and his estate has been valued at the equivalent of Rs. 8,000. It was from a household of this nature that the present Prime Minister of England came. Probably, with the exceptions of Mr. Balfour and Lord Curzon, all the men in England, who count to-day, are of non-aristocratic origin. Bonnar Law was an iron merchant of Glasgow, Edward Carson's father was a land surveyor in Dublin, Robertson, the real commander of the British Army had as a father a village postman and he himself was a private soldier. Barnes, the recently appointed member of the War Council, earned his living in a cotton mill. These facts point in the direction,—privilege and wealth as passports to positions of trust do not count. Two things count, and it is time they should count,—character and brains.

Students on Strike.

An unfortunate feature of the so-called "new spirit" is the way in which it is apt to affect, or rather infect, the students of High Schools or Colleges. There is a consensus of opinion among thoughtful Indians that the circulars issued recently by some of the Provincial Governments prohibiting students from even attending public meetings go further than is necessary or desirable and place teachers and professors in the humiliating position of having to act the role virtually of the C.I.D. officers of Government. That is no reason, however, for students to resort to breach of discipline or betray indications of a frame of mind calculated to make them regard insubordination as a virtue or to mistake arrogance for patriotism. Cases have occurred recently in some parts of the country where students have gone in for a strike causing anxiety to their parents or guardians. In one instance, the students did not allow even their guardians to settle with the College authorities the matter which constituted their alleged grievance. In the most recent case the students of the Dayaram Jethmal Sind College are reported to have gone on strike because they claimed a voice in the appointment of the Principal of the College! Those who encourage the students in the name of "patriotism" to resort to this "form of protest" do no good to the students and render a distinct disservice to the cause of their country.

The Pope and a Maharaja.

The Maharaja of Travancore counts among his subjects a larger proportion of Indian Christians than any Indian ruler. The Maharaja's relations with his Christian subjects have always been happy, and a striking testimony on this behalf is afforded by a letter of congratulation sent by the Pope to the Maharaja, on the latter attaining his sixtieth year of age. The Pope writes:

"Our venerable brother the Patriarch Ladislas Zaleski who has for a long time held the office of the Apostolic Delegate in those parts has, with other praise of your Highness, especially assured us of the great justice and kindness which you have shown to the Catholics of your State. Wherefore we render you many thanks and wish you to be assured that you have none, nor will ever have, better and more loyal subjects than the Catholics whom we shall never cease to exhort to remain such. But what pleases us especially is to know that your Highness is solicitous to uphold the authority of the bishops, which truly shows your wisdom for religion is the strongest safeguard of a State."

The Pope's letter was sent through the Papal Delegate Apostolic for India and Ceylon who delivered it personally to the Maharaja.

Dominion Governorships.

Prof. A. B. Keith in a letter to "The Times", dwells upon the radically false constitutional position occupied by the Governors of self-governing Dominions within the British Empire. The theory and practice of the constitution in England are that the sovereign accepts the advice of his ministers, and this secures to the people the fullest advantage of monarchical government and of political liberty. In theory the Governor, say, of New South Wales is a representative of the Sovereign, but unlike the Sovereign, his representative in the Dominions is free to accept or reject the advice of the responsible ministry in office. That arises from the fact that, as Prof. Keith says, the system of responsible government in the Dominions, developed at a time before this doctrine was finally and completely recognized in the United Kingdom, and in circumstances of political inexperience among the colonists, which imposed on Governors the duty of acting as the guardians of the Constitution and protectors of the people against possible misuse of political power. It is accordingly still the theory of Dominion Constitutions that a Governor may, and indeed perhaps should, decline to accept the advice of Ministers whom he considers not to represent the popular will, relying on his ability to replace them with other advisers should they resign as the result of his refusal. The true solution would undoubtedly be the establishment in the Dominions of the rule of action which is good enough for the Sovereign in England. The right of gubernatorial veto may conceivably be exercised in certain contingencies, *e.g.*, where Imperial interests are concerned, but its exercise in the purely domestic affairs of a Dominion is an infringement of political liberty. The point, however, has no present interest for us in India, the ultimate responsibility for its governance resting not on its actual governors, and much less on their advisers but on the Secretary of State who is responsible to the Parliament of the United Kingdom. The Indian Government is worked on a basis of "mandate" from the source mentioned and there is certainly no room in it as matters are, for the growth of responsibility either on the part of the Governor individually or the Governor and his advisers collectively.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency presided at the Legislative Council Meeting on Friday. Her Excellency was also present.

Her Excellency attended a meeting of the Children's Branch of the War and Relief Fund.

Their Excellencies attended the Anniversary Day celebrations at the Deccan College on Friday.

H. H. the Nawab Begum Sahiba of Janjira left Mussoorrie and arrived in Lucknow on 10th of October.

His Excellency the Viceroy will leave Simla on Saturday, the 13th. He will visit Gaura, Quetta and Karachi and arrive at Delhi on Saturday, 3rd November. The party accompanying the Viceroy will be Lady Chelmsford, the Hon. Joan Thesiger, the Hon. Mr. A. A. Grant, Mr. J. L. Maffey, Lieut.-Colonel R. Verney, Lieut.-Colonel H. Austen Smith, I.M.S., Captain Holland Hibbert, Capt. J. A. Denny, and Captain E. B. Baring.

H. E. the Viceroy will attend the special race meeting in Calcutta on December 12th, the proceeds of which will be devoted by the Royal Calcutta Turf Club to "Our Day" movement

Second-Lieut. E. Young, Gloucestershire Regiment, has been appointed A.-D.-C. to the Lieut.-Governor of Burma, Mr. G. E. Harvey, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, has been appointed to act as Under-Secretary to Burma Government vice Mr. G. C. Tew, Assistant Commissioner, who has been appointed on special duty in the office of the Chief Secretary to Government of Burma.

Mr. F. G. Rowland C. S., officiates as Deputy Secretary Legislative Department vice Mr. H. Monenieff Smith granted one month's leave.

Mr. D. S. Bray resigns membership of the Imperial Legislative Council and Mr. A. H. Grant becomes additional member.

Lieut.-Col. B. E. M. Gurdon, having been compelled to take further extension of sick leave. His Excellency the Viceroy has appointed Lieut.-Col. J. Manners Smith now Resident in Kashmir, to succeed Sir Elliot Colvin as Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana. Lieut.-Col. A.D.A.G. Bannerman, now Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, will succeed Colonel Manners-Smith, and Mr. C. C. Watson will relieve Lieut.-Colonel Bannerman.

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN.

ISSUE OF TREASURY BILLS.

The following notification has been issued in the Financial Department:—

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council has resolved to borrow funds for the public service by the issue of Treasury Bills in the following manner:—

On and after the 16th day of October, 1917, Treasury Bills will be issued at the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000 Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs, and Rs. 10 lakhs, and for terms of six months, nine months, and twelve months, to be reckoned from the date of issue of the bills. The rates payable for the bills will be notified from time to time. The rates in the first instance will be—

For six months' bills Rs. 97-9-0.
For nine months' bills Rs. 96-4-0.
For twelve months' bills Rs. 95-0-0.

2.—The Governor-General in Council reserves the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of bills, to fix a limit to the amount of bills to be issued in any week, or to discontinue issues of any class or classes of bills.

3. The bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Bank of issue.

4. Treasury Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras as the case may be, on payment of the necessary amount by cheque, cash or otherwise.

5. Income-tax will not be deducted from the yield of Treasury Bills at the time of their payment, but the yield will be assessable to income-tax, and must be included by an assessee in any return of income or profits submitted by him for income-tax purposes. Any legislation which may be necessary to give effect to this arrangement will be undertaken in connection with the Revision of the Indian Income-tax Act which is at present under consideration.

THE PATNA UNIVERSITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, October 13.

At to-day's meeting of the Calcutta University Senate the Vice Chancellor informed the Senate that he had received a letter from the Vice-Chancellor of the Patna University informing him that the Patna University Act had come into operation, that the Calcutta University had no further jurisdiction over the Behar and Orissa colleges and schools and that the syndicate had decided to transfer all Behar and Orissa items of business to the new University. Behar students, however, will appear at the examinations to be conducted next year by the Calcutta University. The creation of the Patna University would cause an annual loss of Rs. 17,000 to the Calcutta University.

CALCUTTA SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, October 13.

The fifth Annual Swimming Championship Meeting, promoted by the Calcutta Sports and Swimming Club, was held this evening at the College Square tank and attracted a large gathering. The number of competitors was smaller than in the previous years, the number of European competitors was less this time. Mr. V. L. Mukerji captured both the half mile and quarter mile championships. Mr. H. M. Gupta stood first in the plunge for distance and covered 63 feet 1 inch. Mr. V. T. Collier secured the diving championship. Mr. T. G. Morrow captured the 110 yards British Army Championship. No records were broken.

GHEE ADULTERATION IN BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, Oct. 13.

The statement of objects and reasons of the Burma Ghee Adulteration Bill, 1917, to be presented to the Council on 22nd October, says, in view of the evils resulting from widespread adulteration of Ghee, it is considered necessary that measures more stringent should be taken to provide for purity of the articles and to penalize manufacture, storage, and sale of Ghee that is adulterated.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent writes:—Whilst preparations are being made by the British military authorities for the advance into Syria, everything is being held in readiness to push forward clothing and other supplies for the relief of the population in that afflicted territory at an earliest opportunity. Those responsible in Cairo for the work in connection with the Relief Fund are now actively organising the collection and manufacture of materials, which will be required by the people and local ladies, and even convalescents are engaged in turning out all varieties of garments. Already large stocks have been sent forward to Khan Yunes where Syrian refugees' camps have been created. It is even now quite full and clothes and other articles have been most welcome. These unfortunate people have, in almost every case, come in a most pitiable condition and stories they tell of privations suffered by them and their families are most heartrending.

The Eastern Telegraph Company intimate that the cable from Suakim to Djedda is interrupted.

HUN VICTORY IN GULF OF RIGA.

RUSSIA STUNG.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS THRUST ASIDE.

OUR ALLY WILL FIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 13.

A Russian communiqué says:—The enemy has landed one or two divisions on Oesel and Dago, in the Gulf of Riga. Our coast batteries were silenced by the powerful firing of Dreadnoughts. The enemy movements were rendered difficult by moles we had constructed, and by bad visibility, but debarkation was carried out with extraordinary rapidity. Our Garrison on Oesel engaged the enemy. The Germans had been preparing for this operation for a long time and the weakness of our patrol service favoured the moment. The capture of these islands will deprive us of our hitherto predominant position in the Gulf of Riga and indicates fresh enemy operations probably in the direction of Hapsal. These events may have a repercussion on the situation in Segeword region, where a change of front may be necessary, bringing it nearer to the Wenden-Walk line. The Government has decided to put aside political and domestic affairs and concentrate all its strength on the defence of the country.

A wireless German official communiqué says:—In a combined action by our Army and Navy we obtained a footing on the Island of Oesel.

Oesel and Dago are two large islands at the entrance to the Gulf of Riga. Hapsal is a small port on the mainland opposite Dago, fifty miles south-west of Reval.

Referring to the Western Front, the same communiqué says:—The English yesterday penetrated between the station and village of Poelkapelle. The enemy directed strong pressure on Passchendaele, which we retain, the enemy gaining only a narrow strip in Forefield. The artillery increased to drumfire this morning between Lys and the Ypres-Comines canal.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 14.

The Ministry of Marine learns that eight Dreadnoughts, twelve light cruisers, forty torpedo boats and thirty mine-sweepers participated in the German landing at Oesel. Experts recognise the seriousness of the move, but do not consider that Petrograd is immediately menaced. The Naval General Staff, telegraphing at ten o'clock yesterday morning, reported that the enemy had gained possession of the northern and eastern part of Oesel and had arrived at a point near Arensberg. The enemy only made a demonstration against Dago.

M. Kerensky has sent a message to the Baltic Fleet imploring it to do its duty.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

An Italian official communique says:—We crushed an attempted attack in the Costabella region. Our batteries on the Carso dispersed troops marching east of Casnagnavizza. We set fire to an ammunition dump in the Sangiovanni region.

Premature winter has begun says a Udine message. There have been snowstorms and gales in the Trentino, and rain has flooded the Isonzo and Carso, transforming valleys into lakes.

OTHER CABLE ITEMS.

It is expected that Sir John Simon will be appointed to a high non-combatant post in the Army in France. "Lloyd's News" says he will be an Intelligence Officer in the Air Service.

A telegram from Sofia says that King Ferdinand and the Kaiser made effusive speches at a banquet of welcome to the Kaiser.

A Berlin message says the semi-official "Lokalanzeiger" announces the resignation of Von Capelle.

EX-CZAR WANTED PEACE.

At an informal meeting at Saratoga Mr. Elihu Root, president of the American Mission to Russia, gave, for the first time, some impressions of his journey.

"I have positive and undeniable proof," he said, "that at the very moment when the Russian Revolution broke out, the Imperial Government were negotiating, and had nearly concluded, a separate peace with Germany. It was that which hastened the Revolution, for several of the revolutionaries, who up till then had been in favour of waiting until after the war before attempting any such movement, decided that in the face of such an imminent catastrophe there could be no delay."

U. S. CIVILIAN DOCTORS.

The first batch of American civilian doctors has arrived in England, and its members are being drafted to various hospitals London and the country.

"The sending over of these medical men is a very wise move on the part of America," said an official of a large London hospital, "and is another example of the very thorough way in which America is preparing for her part in the war. These doctors will obtain by personal experience a close knowledge of war surgery and war diseases, and will thus be the better able to render valuable services to the American troops."

AERIAL SUPREMACY

OUR FLIERS DEFY THE STORM.

HAVOC AMONG THE ENEMY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Sir Douglas Haig's communique to-night says that the weather has been wet and stormy. There has been the usual reciprocal artillery activity. We captured 741 prisoners yesterday including forty-one officers.

Despite the weather, our aeroplanes went out till four in the afternoon and with great difficulty located our troops, watched the enemy's movements and located hostile batteries and fired ten thousand rounds of machine-gun ammunition at the infantry in the trenches and shell-holes and on the roads and also at mounted troops, transport and convoys, causing many casualties and great confusion. Few enemy machines were encountered and there was little fighting in the air. We brought down four machines and drove down five. Ten of ours are missing, several of which were evidently lost in the storms.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Sir Douglas Haig's communiqué this afternoon says:—Enemy's artillery was active at night north-east of Ypres. We repulsed reconnoitring parties west of Becelaere and north of Poelcapelle. We made a successful raid in the neighbourhood of Hulluch.

The British Admiralty says that the weather restricted the operations of naval aircraft on Saturday. One of our fighter patrols from Ostend shot down an enemy machine in flames.

SITUATION IN FLANDERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says:—Yesterday's heavy rain rendered the ground impossible. When the advance was stopped, no man could travel ten yards without slithering in greasy clay. Moreover a thick mist obscured near objects. We have breached the enemy line, but so completely are the opposing armies enveloped in the fog that it is impossible to get a definite appreciation of the general position.

PARIS, Oct. 13.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—North of the Aisne the Germans during the night launched several attacks on our positions in the Hurtebise Chevraux sector. Despite the violence of his efforts the enemy only gained a temporary footing in our advanced line.

BIG COTTON STOCKS.

PRODUCTION RESTRICTIONS MAY BE REMOVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The Manchester correspondent of "The Times" says:—The position as regards available cotton continues to improve and it is believed that at the end of the prescribed period of curtailed production restrictions will be removed or greatly modified. The new census is expected to show that stocks are still large and that they, with importations, will equal the requirements. The United States have exported to Great Britain six hundred thousand bales since August 1st, which exceed the consumption in England in that period. The Control Board aims at securing the importation of two bales to every single bale consumed until, Liverpool stocks reach a satisfactory quantity. The removal or modification of the abovementioned restrictions would be welcomed, especially as the business in cloth has improved.

SILVER MARKET.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Messrs. Montagu's report says:—The Silver Market has been rather better supplied. The weakness of the Shanghai Exchange contributed to the dullness of the tone. Some silver purchased for China has been resold. There does not seem much immediate prospect of recovery in that quarter. We hear that thousands of tons of Mexican silver dollars were imported into the United States in a few months prior to September for melting and resale as bullion.

O L SUPPLY ASSURED.

Mr. A. C. Bedford, president of the Standard Oil Company, addressing a meeting of the American Chambers of Commerce in Atlantic City, said the United States is fully able to produce all the necessary supplies of crude oil and its products, petroleum and kerosene, for the war demands of the United States and her Allies.

GERMAN CLUMSINESS.

CENTRAL POWERS DOOMED TO DESTRUCTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Oct. 14.

The Chamber concluded a debate in which French diplomacy was criticised by passing a vote of confidence in the Government. It recommended reforms in appointments and promotions in the diplomatic and consular services.

M. Ribot made a speech in which he paid a tribute to French diplomats and referred to the clumsiness of Germany's machinations in seeking to divide the Allies, notably in the case of Alsace-Lorraine. The Loyal speeches of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Asquith had baffled the German manoeuvre and France would have Alsace-Lorraine, despite the boastings in the Reichstag. M. Briand emphasised the impossibility of the Allies calling a halt in the battle and said that if the Central Powers were foolish enough to continue the war they were doomed to destruction.

THE LUXBURG AFFAIR

GERMANY'S REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 13.

The Government has received Germanys reply to Sweden's protest over the Luxburg affair. The reply admits that Germany received telegrams from Luxburg, mentioned in Mr. Lansing's original disclosure, but says that one was mutilated in publication in an essential point, but does not specify which point. The reply asserts that telegrams had no effect on submarinism. It deplores the fact that Luxburg illegitimately used assistance of Swedish authorities for the despatch of telegrams and promises that such incidents which are calculated to disturb the friendship of Sweden and Germany will not occur again.

BOCHES' PAPER CLOTHES.

WOMEN'S STOCKINGS RATIONED.

Describing the measures taken during the past year by Germany to deal with the growing shortage of clothing, the Board of Trade "Labour Gazette" says: "At the beginning of the year purchase permits for underwear and stockings were only obtainable with difficulty, not more than two pairs of stockings being allowed to any one person in three months. The well-to-do were appealed to officially through the Press to deliver up every article of clothing and footwear which they possibly could spare. On April 2 a series of drastic regulations prescribed the absolute maximum of wearing apparel of all kinds for men, women and children, and babies, and the local authorities were prohibited from issuing purchase permits to any person already in possession of the authorised maximum.

"In May, 1917, the public were officially enjoined to use paper fabrics for shrouds, while the use of shoes and stockings for burials was forbidden. At the same time the Government started relief measures on a large scale by the issue of standard clothing to the poor. It would seem that much of the clothing now worn throughout Germany, including military uniforms, is made from materials diluted in varying degrees with substitutes such as paper yarn and cellulose, the warmth and wearing properties of which are doubtful as compared with materials spun, woven, or knitted wholly from wool and cotton."

DEMOBILISED OFFICERS.

A Government organisation is to be set up for the purpose of dealing with officers who on demobilisation find themselves without employment.

Hundreds of discharged officers have been given posts in Government departments, and suitable discharged men are being appointed to positions at the War Office and at the various Ministries.

During the last 12 months over 500 applications for posts have been received from disabled officers by the Professional Business Registry Department of the Ministry of Labour; 240 of them have been appointed to positions at the War Office and at the various Ministries.

DOGS DETECT AIRCRAFT.

A curious feature of recent air raids has been the rapid detection by dogs of the presence of hostile aircraft. Bomb-dropping at a distance of three or four miles always causes the dogs of a London suburb to bark, and it is only on these occasions that the large number of dogs kept in the neighbourhood is realised, for the chorus of resentful barks is remarkable.

It has been noticed that bomb practice, gun practice, and the hum of British planes much nearer home do not disturb dogs to any extent, and it appears certain that the animals understand that there is danger about, even when it is not in the immediate vicinity.

"The Travancore Times" writes:—"It is a thousand pities that Mrs. Besant, who was throwing her energy into social reform, suddenly took to politics and allowed herself to be drawn away to the abuse of the constituted authority of the Madras Government. The Besent policy of the Government justifies all her past actions. It has, therefore, been viewed with alarm by Anti-Home Rulers as their condition is likely to grow worse, in case increased powers are vested in the hands Madras Government. The Besant policy of the educated minority.

THE QUEST OF THE U. BOAT.

THEILLING STORIES OF BRITISH PATROLS.

It is possible to learn, in the constant but veiled light of the returns of our tonnage destroyed, what the enemy's submarines are doing. But what is told us of the secret destruction of the mysterious destroyers themselves amounts to no more than the favour of a few unauthentic whispers—information of blithe interest and good cheer, but with no more substantial framework, when examined, than Jack's beanstalk.

The only certainty about it is that cunning seamen are at work on the job, in large numbers, with unmentionable gear and tricks, with craft that most landsmen could name and recognise, and with other craft which would leave even an uninitiated seaman wondering whether this was real or a dream. And submarines are sunk and captured with some regularity and dispatch; and the total of their losses, if published in Berlin, would look worse than the reduction of the bread ration: that also is certain, though not offered as evidence. Evidence about this delicate matter is difficult to submit, because its submission might quickly result in there being no evidence to offer; for all the enemy requires is evidence. But as a guarantee of good faith, the Admiralty have submitted certain casual records to a representative of "The Daily News," said that paper in mail week. Patrols go out to sea, and they merely return to port. The secret of what they learn at sea, and do there, is so well kept that (I can vouch for this) naval officers themselves demand of privileged visitors to the Grand Fleet what is being done to those German submarines. Well, here are some varieties of the things that happen on the quiet at sea. These whispers, at least, are absolutely authentic.

Looking for Trouble.

A vessel of our auxiliary navy forces was at sea, on its particular business, looking for trouble. The first sign of trouble, nowadays, is often the enemy's torpedo nearing its object, which is you. The H.M.S. Auxiliary spotted the enemy in just that way. The torpedo, a hundred yards off the starboard beam, leaped from a wave. The trouble for which they were looking had discovered them instead. The water-line was struck amidships, and the engine-room and other compartments flooded. Some of the starboard lifeboat, on its way down from the clouds, landed in the wireless aerial and stopped there. This was the moment when a periscope was sighted on the port beam. The periscope made for the ship, but dodged and vanished.

It seems to have seen all it required, for it shortly reappeared, with a conning-tower, and opened fire. So did H.M.S. Auxiliary, which hit the base of that conning-tower and removed two periscopes. Our ship punched the submarine about rapidly (having little time, her engine-room being flooded) till breathing space came with the submarine listing to port, and men scrambling in a hurry from a hatch abaft the conning-tower. The submarine, knocked out, walloped about in a groggy way, oil spurting from her side, and her stern gradually sinking. The crew came on deck with fervent signs of "Kamerad." So H.M.S. Auxiliary ceased fire.

Thereupon the submarine put on a fair speed for a bank of fog. Rapid fire followed her, and an explosion for'ard, and a greater list to port. What H.M.S. Auxiliary next saw was the enemy's bow, pointing skywards, but slowly going under. "Two survivors" (says the report) "were picked up. Our ship reached harbour."

Explosive Charge Dropped.

Again, "a small craft" sighted an enemy submarine at 10,000 yards. She held on. The enemy stopped, and then turned towards her. He then submerged, and his periscope, when next seen, was on the starboard bow. But it at once disappeared. "Helm was ported, and when over the position where the periscope had been seen an explosive charge was dropped. The ship circled round, and dropped another charge when in position. The explosion of this was followed after two or three seconds by another and much more violent explosion which shook the vessel from stem to stern. The water became black over a very large area, and a considerable quantity of thick oil and flotsam came to the surface."

The next is submarine versus submarine. One of ours sighted an enemy craft on the starboard bow. But "our" periscope lost Fritz almost at once. So "we came up." Fritz had gone. He was seen, through guesswork proving luckily right, three hours later about two miles away. "We dived." But Fritz feinted with an altered course. There was more rapid guessing, and presently Fritz was seen on the port bow, "steering as had been surmised." There was manoeuvring, and "we" fired a torpedo. A few seconds after Fritz was seen, with his stern out of water, smoke hanging round it, and the conning-tower half submerged. A minute or two later he disappeared."

The Stalker Stalked.

A seaplane saw a submarine stalking a merchant ship, and preparing to strike. The submarine saw the hawk, dived, but was helped downstairs by three bombs. "A few minutes later a large upheaval was noticed . . . distinctly visible for a minute or two. There was no further sign of the submarine."

A patrol vessel saw a mysterious wake moving parallel with her own, crossed it, and dropped a sort of mine for luck. And did it again, not trusting to mere luck. Oil and bubbles coming up, "a further charge was exploded." After 12 hours "the oil, of a heavy brown nature, was still rising."

There were other reports submitted, all of a nature more or less alike, but one would like very much to hear more of that "defensively armed" merchant ship which was surprised by a submarine attacking at close range. All we are told is, "Opened fire, hitting the submarine twice, and causing her to disappear vertically, the sea appearing to boil for a considerable time after."

WELCOME HOME!

KING'S GREETING TO RELEASED MEN.

LIFE IN GERMAN CAMPS.

The King has sent the following message to the repatriated officers and soldiers on their return from Germany in mail week, says the "Daily News":—

The Queen and I offer you a hearty welcome back to the old country, for whose honour and safety your duty has been nobly done. During these long months our thoughts have been constantly with you, and we trust that the good cheer and happiness of home life among your relatives and friends may help to heal wounds and obscure memories of all you have suffered—GEORGE R.I.

The second batch of repatriated prisoners arrived at Waterloo yesterday. Only a few persons were allowed inside the barrier. Many relatives were kept back, among them a widow with her little daughter. "My husband, although over age, has been killed at the front," she said, "and now they will not let me see my boy after all this long separation."

"Home, Sweet Home."

As the train drew in the men hung out of the windows to catch their first glimpse of their friends. Most of them were able to walk to the motor-cars in waiting, but a few had to be carried or wheeled on chairs. The first train brought 24 officers and 146 men. The former included the Earl of Stair, who was welcomed by the Countess. The men were not allowed to mix with their friends, but were driven straight away and hearty cheers from the crowd.

"There's one song we have barred all along until we were on our way home," said a Highlander, "and that is 'Home, Sweet Home.'" A Welsh soldier said: "When we received Swiss bread or other things from home some of us would give the German bread to the Russians, who sometimes sold it back to the Germans." "In the streets of Constance," related another man, "the civilian population hit us with sticks as we passed along, and it was here the Germans wanted us to sign papers saying we had been treated at the various camps. They made out that it was in order that they could remedy anything wrong—but we knew. If we did not sign we were in danger of not passing for exchange.

A "Treacle Bender."

"Another thing they used to do," said the soldier, "was to get out of us, if they could, what our occupations were. Our fellows said all kinds of things. One said he was a 'treacle bender,' another a 'watchmaker's striker,' a 'milestone inspector, a 'bladder blower,' and so on. The Germans were absolutely mystified. They had never heard of such things."

"I was in Lemberg when Roger Casement came in and canvassed us," said a Royal Dublin Fusilier. "We soon had him shifted out, and told him a few things. As a result, we were all punished."

COURT ARTIST INTERNED.

M. LASZLO'S APPEAL AGAINST ORDER

A sensation was caused in society circles in Great Britain in mail week when it became known that M. Philip Laszlo, M.V.O., the well-known Court painter, had been interned as the result of an order issued by the Home Secretary.

M. Laszlo is a Hungarian who, on account of the position he holds in his own country, has been compared with Sargent. He made his early fame by pictures of peasantry and later painted some of the foremost men of the time. An appeal has been entered against the internment order.

ARCHDEACON WARLOW'S LOSS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 12.

The Civil and Military Gazette says:—Many friends in India of the Ven. Archdeacon Warlow will learn with much regret of the heavy bereavement he has suffered though the sudden death of his wife at Alexandria on the 7th instant. Archdeacon Warlow left Simla last November on retirement from service after 27 years' work in the Ecclesiastical Department in the Punjab. For the last four years of his service he had been Archdeacon of Lahore and for three years had held the Chaplaincy of Simla. On leaving India, he took up an appointment at St. Mark's Church, Alexandria. In all the stations in which Archdeacon Warlow had worked,—Lahore, Amritsar, Dalhousie, Quetta, Murree, Ambala, Simla, etc. he and his wife made many friends. Mrs. Warlow proved herself a most indefatigable and efficient helper of her husband in parish work, and devoted herself with enthusiasm and understanding to advancement of Girls' Friendly Society movement. Just before leaving India last year the Archdeacon and Mrs. Warlow suffered a heavy blow by the death of their only son in action in France.

The apprehended trouble between Hindus and Mahomedans during the Dusserah and Mohorrum at Allahabad has been satisfactorily brought to a settlement. This has been chiefly settled by efforts of Mr. Gaskell, new Collector and the Hon. Pundit Motilal Nehru. Mr. Gaskell has issued an order of detailed arrangements and times for various processions which has been agreed to by the two parties.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

COMMERCIAL DOINGS.

POST-WAR FINANCE REFORMS.

AMERICA AND GOLD.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Although there has been some slight improvement during the past day or two, the firmness which had characterised our stock markets for some time gave way during last week to distinct depression. There were causes for this, though, at the same time it must not be forgotten that the speculative element has been developing of late and that fact accounts for much. When markets were very restricted as regards business, and dealings were almost entirely on investment account and the speculative element so small as to be an almost negligible quantity, it was easy enough for prices to keep up a healthy level. But with some speculative account often the situation is different and adverse news is immediately reflected.

The immediate cause of the reaction was the fall of Riga. This was reflected all along the list of high class securities, both Home and Foreign. During the past day or two the majority of these have improved in tone, but the news from Russia continues disturbing and Russian issues themselves remain weak. Home Railways have been such a neglected market as to be scarcely worthy of mention. Argentine Railways are adversely affected by cables from Buenos Ayres, talking of labour troubles. On the other hand the Harvest outlook in that country is favourable and bumper crops are anticipated. The more satisfactory outlook for Mexico to which recently drew attention is less promising and Mexican issues, especially Railways, are consequently affected. The stability of Government that was looked for in Mexico seems as far off as ever and loan prospects are not so rosy as they appeared a few weeks ago. Perhaps the most favourable factor for Mexican investors to contemplate is the mobilising of the United States' military resources which may make Uncle Sam's turbulent neighbour listen to his warning with more respect than she has hitherto. There has been a good deal of quiet buying in Rubber shares. Dunlops have especially come in for favourable notice.

Much reform in the world of business may be expected after the war. But I am glad to say that apart from the Trade and Commercial revisions that are already being taken in hand, authorities in the city are already realising that much has to be done in the direction of pure finance. There is an agitation to extend and improve the duties and status of the Bank of England although, I for one, venture to think that if reform in that quarter is to be started on the Germanlines, so much vaunted before the war, it will be very much better left alone, like most other English institutions—the Bank of England has developed with the evolution of our national genius and constitutional history and whatever ideas we may borrow from other nations, they should be accepted as something to be absorbed, not as a radical change. England is England and you cannot change her national character.

But of the Bank of England I shall speak later, perhaps, I may have to wait till my next letter, what is of immediate interest is the London Stock Exchange. The committee of that institution have, in the past, had a more complicated problem to deal with than outsiders have realised. In this centre bourse of the world the importance of a free and open market cannot be too strongly impressed. The arguments in its favour are obvious to any one who has thought seriously on the subject. Therefore have the committees been very cautious of showing a narrow policy; and by way of a side reference to the many dangers of restricting and by the list of stocks and shares permitted to be dealt with in the "House," one may mention the unfairness that might result from corrupt and venal methods to back the shares of powerful interests. It must also be borne in mind that however, the "official list" of prices in our Stock Exchange may be edited, it is at present very difficult to prevent unofficial dealings in questionable shares.

Undoubtedly during the "Kaffir" boom of twenty five years ago and just after, there were some ruinous "ramps" in the Stock Exchange. South African properties of highly questionable value were acquired by unscrupulous financiers, often of German-Jewish origin, converted into companies, and the shares rigged in the markets and boomed among the public. It really seems that the authorities are making efforts to restrict this kind of thing in the future. The public must feel that however, they court the vagaries of fortune in their "dealings" with members of the House, they are to be given a fair run for their money and not to be made the victims of a conspiracy the essence of which is "Heads the financiers win and tails the public lose." Recently, Parliament was much occupied with schemes to restrict opportunities of robbing the public by promoters of public companies. But the Stock Exchange is the "hub" of this kind of business and reform must come from inside. Let the public learn to trust the Stock Exchange Management and the public will deal with outside firms at their own risk.

I am far from denying the United States of America the praise lavished on her for the business like manner in which she has "taken off her coat" to deal with the problems of the war. But when I read in so many of my London contemporaries a comparison detrimental to ourselves I feel that this country is being done an injustice. It must be remembered that while we had the crisis thrust upon us and have been fighting, raising armies and working at high pressure ever since, the United States has been sitting down calmly, reflecting on

(Continued on page 8.)

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

CLOSE OF THE POONA SESSIONS.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Oct. 13.

The concluding day's sitting of the present sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council was held to-day. H. E. the Governed presiding, when the discussion was resumed on the motion for amendments to the rules for the conduct of the business of the Legislative Council. The Council at the outset took up for further consideration Mr. Patel's amendment on the motion that leave to introduce the rule should apply to all Bills, no matter whether Government or private. At present the rule applies only in case of private bills.

The Hon. the Advocate-General by going into the correspondence that passed between the Indian Government and the Secretary of State as to how the existing rules came to be passed, showed the practice of H. E. the Governor sometimes dispensing with a rule for leave to introduce a bill. In the case of a certain private bill, it was not "ultra vires" as was urged. The sentimental reasons advanced ought not to be taken seriously at all. The question was not one of sentiment, but one of business. In the case of Government Bills, elaborate enquiries were made into the character and feelings that would be aroused by the introduction of a particular bill, and it was only after the matters have been carefully considered the bill was sent for publication in the Gazette and subsequently introduced in the Council for first reading, but in the case of a private bill, things were different and leave to introduce it should not be done away with. He, therefore, opposed Mr. Patel's amendment.

The Hon. Sir M. B. Chaubal and the Advocate-General opposed the amendment.

The President, in winding up the debate, said that the whole question before the Council briefly was this. Was H. E. the Governor fit to be trusted with regard to certain matters? Was it better that His Excellency should have power to shorten the whole proceedings by dispensing with leave at any stage in the case of such private Bills as he thought it fit? In a small matter like this, he thought that the Governor could always be trusted to deal with in a fair manner, and he asked the Council not to accept Mr. Patel's amendment.

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

Sir M. B. Chaubal's original motion that the amended rules as recommended by the Select Committee be passed, was then voted upon and passed *en bloc*.

THE MODI SCRIPT.

The Council then proceeded to consider resolutions on matters of general public interest.

A resolution from the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye recommending to Government that the Modi script be restored in official correspondence and records of Government which, after some discussion had to be held over from the July sessions of the Council, was the first subject taken up.

The Hon. Mr. Sathe in supporting the resolution said that they found Government had by substituting Modi to Balbodh taken action in which some officers differed. When such was the state of affairs, he asked whether people should be asked to adopt a script not in vogue for many years.

Mr. Naik supported the resolution.

The Hon. Mr. Seddon (Commissioner, Central Division) said that it might be asked why Government wished to adopt a particular script. Government had very good reason for doing so. A mass of opinion was asked for at various times and a vast preponderance favoured Balbodh. In the Council also, they did so and they had come to the conclusion that Balbodh was preferable to Modi. This change was made not only by the Bombay Government, but the Central Provinces Government and the Bombay High Court had accepted Balbodhi, and after all they insisted on Balbodh script only so far as internal working of offices were concerned. It was merely a matter of efficiency and convenience. Government had not in any other way interfered with the Modi script and the public were not prevented from presenting their petitions, etc., in Modi. Mr. Seddon continuing said that Modi script had to be specially learned and was an illegible script, and maintained that the present system should be maintained.

Dewan Bahadur Godbole in supporting the resolution said that Modi would take only half the time taken in the writing of Balbodh. He had personally made enquiries in Government offices and many had told him that this policy of Government was a riduculous innovation and was causing much inconvenience.

The Hon. Mr. Desai anticipated that if Government persisted in using Balbodh, the coming generations would not care to learn Modi and that would be disastrous. He warmly supported the resolution.

The Hon. Mr. Pratt pointed out that to invite the Council to discuss a matter of this kind which concerned arrangements made by the executive as to what script their subordinates should write, was mere waste of time. He characterized Modi as inefficient and said it caused much waste of time and quoted his experiences in support. It was an enormous exaggeration and misrepresentation to say that if the Government persisted in their present policy, years hence the Modi script would disappear. Were they to suppose that the Deccan was illiterate excepting for these Government clerks. He asserted that the difference between Balbodh and Modi was as great as between handwritten and typewritten documents. He, therefore, opposed the resolution.

H. E. the President at this stage said that he considered the matter sufficiently discussed and asked Mr. Paranjpye to reply to the debate.

After Mr. Paranjpye had spoken the resolution was put to the vote and declared lost. On a division 18 votes in favour and 17 against the resolution were registered, and it was accordingly carried.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 7.)

the situation and profiting, not only from our own experiences, but from those of our enemies. Still, the country of President Wilson is our ally and its inhabitants our much appreciated friends and whatever is for their advantage helps our European Allies and ourselves. Therefore, when I see an able financial writer pointing to the assumption of gold shipments by the American Government and comparing this wise decision after six months with the tardiness of our own action after three years, I let the matter pass. The stricture is superficial as circumstances are obviously different. At the beginning of the war Germany and Austria kept a tight hold on their gold reserves as they were able to supply the greater part of their needs, but in this country we paid largely in gold and by the creation of credits abroad, especially in the United States, we were undoubtedly right. A little reflection will cause people to realise that in these days when millions are reckoned where thousands were considered a short while ago, the hoardings of Germany and Austria are a mere bagatelle and evaporate at the first serious call made on them. The British Empire, on the other hand is the chief gold producer of the world.

Correspondence from Germany reveals the energy with which the authorities continue to advocate the merits of the coming War Loan. President Wilson's Note is worked for all it is worth and the people are told to subscribe to the War Loan as a refutation to the President's reply to the Pope. There is a proposal to add to the attraction of the loan by compelling the Reichsbank to give credit on the security of War Loan Stock up to ten years after the conclusion of peace, to eighty or ninety per cent. of its value and at interest of not more than five and a half per cent. The German press just now is busy eulogising the financial position of the Fatherland. have had so much to say about German finance and its recent systems of inflation that readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" should appreciate at their true value certain published figures regarding the Dresdner Bank. The deposits of that institution we are told, have risen from £47,425,000 at the end of 1914 to £59,640,000 at the end of 1915 and £87,990,000 at the end of 1916. At the Berlin offices of the Bank figures have further risen up to the end of March by eight and a half per cent.

Many are the financial paradoxes that have resulted from the present war, but few have been more quaint than the present position of the Russian Exchange. As I write the value of roubles in the London Market has depreciated to 370 for £10, a fall of nearly sixty points during the day following on previous heavy depreciations. The rouble on the eve of war was worth 2s. 1d. but is now only worth 6d. This means a heavy loss to Russian credit, but applies to the paper rouble which is the instrument of exchange. But what of the silver rouble in view of the high price to which the white metal has risen? Before the war the silver coin had exactly the same value as the paper rouble, namely 2s. 1d. But so far as the mmelted value of the silver in a rouble before the war was concerned it was only worth 1s. 2d. It is now, when melted worth 2s. 7½d. Such are the complications that arise out of exchange values in abnormal times and which must prove puzzling reading to amateurs.

"IF BERLIN RULED INDIA."

In January of this year, when the German Emperor was still on speaking terms with the United States of America, a note was presented to the American Ambassador in Berlin, which was marked by the tenderest solicitude for the future of Ireland and India. The sincerity of the declaration, as far as India is concerned, can be judged by the comparison which a writer in the 'Rheinisch-Westfalische Zeitung" has been drawing between German and British colonial methods..

The immediate subject of the article is Poland, which it is claimed has been freed from corruption, dirt, and epidemics "We did it, too, thoroughly, after the German manner; but with what result?" A little homily about India serves to introduce the reply:

A high Prussian official who has travelled over half the world describes with some humour things he has seen in Benares. There all manner of human beings bathe together in the hallowed waters of the Ganges, including lepers and sound. Animals held sacred are permitted to add their quota to the holy waters of the river, which thousands drink with fervour and devotion.

There you have the British. It is a matter of perfect indifference to him what an Indian does, so long as he has his own healthy quarters to live in, and his pure drinking and bathing water laid on.

Now, if Benares were German, what should we do? First of all, we should forbid Indians to drink the contaminated waters of the Ganges. Secondly, we should prohibit all bathing in it for the sick. And then? A rising would follow of the indignant and outraged Indian population.

We are acting on exactly the same principle in Poland. Whosoever knows the Poles knows that they have revelled in their dirt for centuries. It has become a tradition with them. But as soon as we come along a thousand prohibitions bar their liberty, and instead of gratitude we meet with grumbling and discontent.

We build water systems that will last for centuries. The Poles requite us with laughter at the poor Germans. We organise a school system, even a university, to meet a "burning desire" for education on the part of the Poles. The Poles look on with a grin, and when our work is done, rudely show us the door. We build, yes, indeed, what do we not build? always with the same good-humoured thoroughness, and reap in the best cases only sneers and ingratitude.

What an ungrateful people, we say, not having learnt even in this war that it is not our business to impose changes on peoples which we may call improvements, but which they do not need, and which only make us ridiculous in their eyes.

UNIFICATION OF THE KARNATIK.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Andhra people in the Madras Presidency are agitating for the last 3 or 4 years for securing a separate Province for themselves on the basis of language and intend to submit a representation to the Right Hon. E. S. Montagu on the question of a redistribution of Indian Provinces on the linguistic basis. This question directly affects the Kanarese people whose present position is even worse than the Telugu countrymen. Like the Telugus, they are not only yoked to other stronger nationalities but they also stand separated among themselves so much so that one entire portion of their territory forms the Mysore State, and some other portions of it go to swell the territories of some other native states and even the remaining is sundered and apportioned to the two Presidencies of Bombay and Madras. Thus the Kanarese people stand in the worst position possible from the stand-point of the solidarity and homogenuity of a people' life and it is high time that they should raise their voice against the long standing grievance which has arrested their growth and handicapped their progress. This principle is steadily gaining acceptance all over the country and hardly needs any justification for its acceptance. It is admitted on all hands that India, peopled as it is by different races and communities varying in custom, tastes, traditions and stages of development, cannot conveniently be welded into one entire nationality and any effort to convert its varied population into one homogeneous whole is bound to be. It is also admitted that the only possible course to realise an ideal stage of Indian Nationhood is to divide the country into so many different Provinces or administrative units and in and through these units or provinces, well ordered and arranged, the ideal of a united India has to be achieved. In the evolution of the Indian Nation, our present political ideal is one of a Federated India like the United States of America, made up of free and autonomous provinces. Such a scheme is possible only by re-organising the Indian Provinces on the basis of Language. For in India, Language alone more conveniently differentiates and distinguishes its varied people.

ON THE BASIS OF LANGUAGES.

The principle was practically recognised by Government in the annullment of the partition of Bengal and the ideal of Federated India was foreshadowed in the famous despatch of August 1911 of Lord Hardinge, and it was also accepted by the present Secretary of State the Right Hon. E. S. Montagu in his historic speech in the Mesapotamia Debate in the House of Commons when he observed "As a goal I see a different picture: I see the great governing Dominions and Provinces of India organised with the great principalities, the existing principalities *and perhaps new ones* not one great Home Rule Country but a series of Self-Governing Provinces and principalities federated by one Central Government." The principle is evidently indicated in this passage in what he speaks about the new Provinces. The Leaders of the present political thought in the country are in favour of this principle. The advantages of such a division of Provinces are manifold. An ideal state or administrative unit is undoubtedly that which forms a contiguous territory and compromises people having common language and literature, common history and traditions and similarity of temper and character, and who are in the same state of development. The progress of such people is a matter of course. In a Province of this type, the special needs and requirements of the particular people will be better attended to, special traits and characteristics will be better developed, and their uplift and progress will be better ordered and more uniformly secured. In a Province of this type again, there will be greater opportunities for the display of the talents and capacity of that people and consequently their administrative and governing capacity will be better trained and more perfectly developed. Higher reponsibilities will develop greater abilities and thus the average level of intelligence, experience and capacity in the Country as a whole will be higher and sounder. All these advantages will be minimised in a heterogeneous Province comprising two or more different sets of people. The people who are near about the capital, educational centres and trade emporiums will prosper at the cost of the more distant and when they are numerically stronger they will dominate over the others and the weaker will suffer by this very domination of the stronger among them.

THE PLIGHT OF THE KANARESE.

What is the present plight of the Kanarese people in British India? Their name and history are consigned to oblivion; their literature is ridiculed as some Learned Lumber of a forgotten past and their language jested as a tongue uncurrent. They have lost all capacity for initiative and are ever in want of leading strings from others. They are too small for organization and too powerless for action and no spark or vigour of life is left in them. But, alas, no signs of awakening are yet visible. To complete the sad picture there are some wiseacres among us who humour us by saying that our present condition is far better and taunt us with the borrowed phrases of attack of our neighbours, on our language and civilization. They judge us only by the present and take pleasure in saying that what has been, was all well deserved. They do not stop here; when you speak to them on the improvement of our language they begin to sing the praises of Marathi, and if you speak to them on the unification of our own people they begin to discourse on the happier associations of the present. All this is quite an irrelevant talk on this question of one's own improvement and development. Profound ignorance of our past and our present powerlessness have made pessimists of most of us, and even the thoughtful among us exhibit a wanton indifference on matters of such vital concern and are ever ready to efface themselves. In this respect we cannot but admire our Lingayat brethren who are more alive, to everything that is Kanarese. We learn that they our Lingayat friends are at present engaged in drafting a memorial to the Government; therein they seem to claim communal representation. But will they turn a while to this question of unification of the Kanarese people which will amply serve their purpose because they are powerful in the Kanada Territory?

We are aware that the proposal for our amalgamation with our kith and kin in other Presidencies may not find much favour with many of us. But this is not so much due to any conviction of mind resulting from a proper deliberation over the subject as to ignorance and want of foresight. Moreover many of these objections are the result of this very disintegration and degeneracy of our people which needs be remedied. They say that it will be unwise to sever our present connection. But this is merely a sentiment due to long associations, and when they say this they forget that what we lose in the severance from our present association, will be immensely gained by the wider association and association on sounder and more perfect basis with many more nationalities in a scheme of federation. Moreover it should never be supposed that when we claim a separate province we would forego the efficient system of administration obtaining in the premier provinces of India, viz., the administration presided over by the Governor-in-Council. The proposal may also be ridiculed as impracticable for they may say that (1) our own fellow countrymen in the various parts of the country are not anxious for this amalgamation with one another (2) that the area and the population of the Kanarese people in British India are too small for a separate province and (3) that the division of provinces on linguistic lines will entail heavy additional expenditure, and for this and other reasons the proposal will not be acceptable to Government.

As regards the first, the fault wholly lies with ourselves for we have made no attempt to rouse our people to a better appreciation of this principle. Moreover mere want of zeal or will to act does not indicate that that our people have grown so unnatural in taste as to discard the fellowship of their own kith and kin. Such an assertion will be simply unwarranted. As regards the second, the area of the Kanada Territory in British India is about 29,015 square miles and population about 60,00,000; compare this population with other smaller naticnalities in India, Gujarathis and Sindhis are numerically weaker and only half this population, and yet they are awakened to their individual existence and are clamouring for the development of their individuality. And the late Mr. Gokhale suggests in his draft scheme a separate division for the Sindhis. The objection should not stand if we look to the are and population of a free and independent country like Belgium on the Continent. The area of the Kanada Territory is nearly 2½ times and our population is nearly equal to that of the latter. Regarding the third objection, it is rather for the Government to consider and think over it than for the people. As a writer in the current number of the "Modern Review" says in his article on this and other allied subjects, the people have to speak out at present only what is right and leave the question whether that is judicious or expedient to the consideration of Government. If the principle we advocate is right it will and must be accepted by Government, no matter what additional financial burden it will entail. In this connection it will be possibly urged that when you claim a thing you must be equal to the responsibility of it and want of capacity is the greatest obstacle to the acquisition of a right, and the Kanarese people have no such capacity This is however a familiar objection and the only answer is that greater responsibility, and opportunities will develop the requisite ability and capacity and remove the defects, if any. It is therefore the duty of the Kanara people to agitate for the recognition of this principle by the government and press for the unification of all the Kanarese people in British India into one administration. If however a separate province be deemed inpracticable let us have an entire division for ourselves in the Presidency, by adding to the present four Districts in Bombay, the Districts of Mangalore or Southern Kanara and the parts of Bellary and Anantpur in the Madras Presidency. But a question will be raised; will the people in the latter come over to Bombay? The major portion of the British Karnatic lies in the Bombay Presidency and this Presidency is much smaller in extent than the Madras Presidency. Any more addition to the latter will make it more unwieldy and the majority of the people should have the preference. As regards the principle itself, it is high time that we should exert ourselves for its acceptance by the Government. The present occasion is unique and any suggestions are welcome to Government. In fact every people are openly invited to submit any proposals they may have. The time is very short at our disposal. We must assertain the views of our fellow countrymen in the other Presidency and organise our forces towards the same. Let us keep aside for a while the question as to what is practicable or expedient. Any objection on this account should not deter us from our present duty. The dismemberment of our people should no longer exist and in our unification alone lies our hope and prosperity. A long standing grievance done unwittingly should not be allowed to continue in future. May we exhort our leaders to rise to the occasion and organise a meeting of the Kanarese people from different parts of the country in a central place. We specially appeal to our Lingayat friends to take up this question in right earnest. We are glad to learn that the Bijapur District Congress Committee has taken up the question and intends to move other committees in the Karnatik. We shall be indeed fortunate if it be possible to formulate a scheme and submit it to the Right Hon. E. S. Montagu during his stay in India.

INDIAN NEWS.

Out of 472 recruits for the Calcutta University Corps who have been medically examined and enrolled, 393 were found at for active service. This brings the total to 463.

The Hon. Sir James DuBoulay has taken over the acting Membership of the Viceroy's Council vice Sir William Vincent, placed on special duty.

A huge and enthusiastic public meeting of Mahomedans and Hindus was held at Hyderabad (Sind) on Oct. 11 to urge Government to release Messrs. Mahomed Ali, Shaukat Ali and all other interned persons. Mr. Mathradas Ramchand presided.

The imports of wheat by rail, river and sea from April 1st to Sept. 20, 1917 totalled 281,883 tons into Bombay, 910,190 tons into Karachi, and 187,975 tons into Calcutta or a total of 1,380,048 as compared with the quantities imported in the corresponding period of 1916 and 1915 which were 656,347 and 754,862 tons respectively.

At a meeting of Hindu and Mahomedan students of the Bishop and Morris Colleges and students of the local High Schools assembled in the Venkatesh Theatre on Saturday, Mr. Abdul Hamid, MA., student, presiding. Resolutions expressing loyalty to the British Throne and requesting Government to withdraw the circular prohibiting them to attend political public meetings and expressing their determination to attend political and non-political meetings were proposed and carried. Fourteen students, Mahomedans and Hindus, spoke on the resolutions.

In connection with the Conference to be held on Monday the 3rd December at Delhi under the auspices of the Government of India for co-ordinating the Law of Insolvency so that it may apply to all Native States, Travancore and other Native States in South India under the Madras Government are to be represented by Mr. R. Ananda Rao, Government pleader, Travancore State. Such a conference was decided upon in pursuance of a resolution passed at last year's conference of Indian Chiefs held at Delhi under the presidency of the Viceroy.

The Honorary Secretary, Federal Council of the Anglo-Indian Associations of India, has received a communication from the Adjutant-General to say:—"The General Officer Commanding Force "D" has reported favourably on the service rendered by the Anglo-Indian units employed in Mesopotamia and has stated that he would like to have more of them if available. There is no objection to the members of the Indian Defence Force, if eligible, joining the Anglo-Indian Force and all recruiting agents should be instructed to approach such members with a view to their enlistment."

The Pioneer's special correspondent cabled from London under date Oct. 10:—

"A leader in the "Morning Post" headed "Mischief in India" describes Mr. Montagu's appointment as a scandal and his programme as a rash and disasterous experiment in some form of Indian Home Rule. The natural apprehensions of the English in India have been deepened by Mr. Montagu's dramatic liberation of Mrs. Besant, wherein the writer sees evidence of a policy most despised by Orientals, the policy of propitiation. The article concludes by referring to Lord Morley's reforms as a doubtful success. They increased the cost without increasing the efficiency or the popularity of the Indian and the Provincial Governments."

A public meeting of the Mussalmans of Karachi largely attended by Hindu brethren was held yesterday evening at the Khalekdina Hall under the chairmanship of Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon, at which the following resolutions were passed:—1. "The Mussalmans of Karachi in public meeting assembled here with regret and alarm the delay in the release of Messrs. Mahomedali, Shaukatali, Maulana Abulkalam Azad, Maulana Kibla Mahomed Hasan Saheb, Fazlulhasan Hasrat Mohani, Maulana Mahomed Sadik Sindhi and respectfully urge Government to take immediate stepe to release them and others interned under similar circumstances." The President of the meeting was authorised to forward the above resolution to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India by wire.

The following resolution was passed at the monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Municipal Reform Association held at Princess Street, Bombay on the 9th instant:—"Resolved that the Executive Committee of the Municipal Reform Association Bombay supports the resolution of the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel to be moved in the October Sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council regarding the amendment of Section 50 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888, to restrict the payment of fees of Rs. 30 per attendance at meetings of the Standing Committee, to members who are not salaried servants of Government, and hopes that the Government will be pleased to accept the resolution and undertake the necessary measures to amend the Section accordingly."

The joint report of the Burma Centre of the War Committee of the Order of St. John and British Red Cross and Burma Branch of Indian Comforts for Troops Fund for the half year ended June 30th, just issued, shows the immense amount of work done all over Burma. 155 packages containing 28,688 articles were distributed locally, 47 packages of 705 articles to invalided troops were sent to the Bombay Depot by the Red Cross Branch, besides 35 cases of papers etc. The Comforts Branch sent to the units allotted to them no less than 266 cases, 2,873 parcels and 119 bundles. All receipts of the Red Cross Cross Branch in the half year were Rs. 28,430, expenditure Rs. 41,711. Balance in hand in both funds was Rs. 1,749. Reports of 19 working centres in Rangoon and of 42 district branches all bear testimony to the widespread activities of the Red Cross and Comforts Fund in the Province.

DON'T DRUG YOUR NERVES

IF THEY ARE WEAK TAKE PHOSPHATE WITH YOUR MEALS.

Some drugs lessen the sensitiveness of the nervous system so that the brain acts slowly, the nerves do not respond readily to the directions of the brain, and every function of the body is retarded. Others act as a lash to the nerves, so that the user is fired temporarily with feverish energy. Both are equally dangerous, for there is the inevitable reaction which leaves the sufferer far worse than before. Therefore, don't drug your nerves! Get to understand them and study their needs. Nerves give way because they are weak, and they become weak through lack of food and nourishment. The futility of thrashing a starved horse is obvious, and it is just as futile and just as foolish to lash weak, exhausted nerves by the administration of violent drugs. Nerves feed on phosphate, which they extract from digested food, and the fact that your nerves are weak proves they are not obtaining sufficient phosphate for their needs. You can remedy this serious fault by providing your nerves with phosphate in a readily assimilable form, the most suitable of all being the pure bitro-phosphate which most chemists stock in the form of 5-gain compressed tablets. Take one of these small tablets immediately after every meal and you will soon note a wonderful improvement in your health. Your nerves will become steady and strong, your brain will act quickly and clearly; your appetite will improve; you will sleep better, and wake up bright and refreshed, charged with an abundance of vital energy sufficient to carry you though the most strenuous day.

MR. MONTAGU'S VISIT TO CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL ON DECEMBER 1ST

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, October 13.

A Press Note, issued by the Chief Secretary, Government of Burma, states that it has been decided that Calcutta will be the most convenient centre for the Secretary of State and H. E. the Viceroy to receive deputations addresses, and memorials from Burma. It is expected that the Secretary of State and the Viceroy will arrive in Calcutta on the 1st December and will leave on the 11th December, during which period interviews with persons from Burma will be granted and addresses and memorials received. Information shall be given to the Chief Secretary on or before the 10th November by those wishing to interview or send deputation or present addresses or memorials for Burma.

A Bengal Government communiqué says, that information has been received that the Viceroy and the Secretary of State will visit Calcutta at the beginning of December to discuss projected constitutional reforms with representative associations and private individuals. Addresses, representations and memorials are to be submitted before the 10th November.

THE WAY TO WORK.

MR. SUBBA RAOS LECTURE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 13.

There was a very large gathering at the Bradlaugh Hall this evening to hear Mr. Subba Rao's lecture on "The Way to Work." The Hall was packed to its uttermost and the audience heard the lecture with rapt attention. Dr. Gokal Chand Naurang presided. Mr. Subba Rao, in the course of his speech, said that the 20th of August, was a memorable day for India. It was on that day that a press communique was issued announcing that the goal of British policy in India, was Responsible Government. The Congress, he said, was also appealing and demanding the same for the past so many years, and it was the duty of every Indian to support the Congress-League scheme of reforms and show Mr. Montagu that they really and earnestly demanded self-government within the Empire, and what they demanded was that the legislature should have a dominant voice and the Executive Government should be subordinate to legislature. The present bureaucratic system of government had failed, the manhood of country was being dwarfed under that system. He referred at length to Mr. Montagu's speech of the 12th July in the House of Commons, and said that bureaucrecy should realise that they were not masters but servants of the people. Speaking of the Anglo-Indian movement and their hostile attitude towards Indian aspirations, he said, they must face the situation very carefully and courageously, and exhorted the audience to make demands in right earnest and show the Anglo-Foreign community that they had a genuine desire for self-government, and that the country really wanted it. He also referred to Sir Michael O'Dwyer's speech in the Imperial Legislative Council and asked the people of the Punjab to show that they really wanted Responsible Government and that they did not lag behind the rest of the country. He then quoted at length various assurances and promises of British statemen showing that the orb of vision had really changed, and concluded by exhorting the people to work unitedly and harmoniously for the upliftment of the country.

The President, who spoke at length, asked the audience to understand clearly that they did not want severance of connection with England. They wanted self-government within the Empire. He criticised the opinion of the European Associations of the country and appealed to the people to work unitedly.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

		13 10-17		Up-to-date.
War Loan	Rs.	8,500	Rs.	4,40,625
War Bonds	„	21,800	„	15,88,725
Cash Certificates	„	17 825	„	22,41,301-8
Total	Rs.	48,125	Rs.	42,71,651-8

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,,	No. 2	..	Rs. 4 ,,
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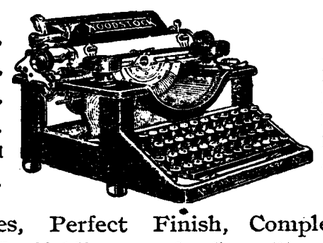

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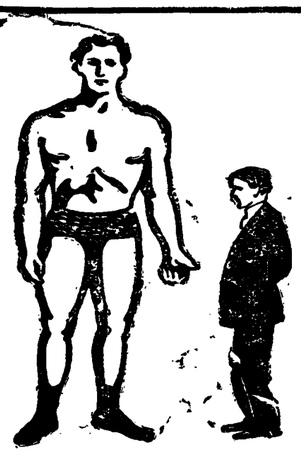

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THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 14.

The monsoon has weakened in Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Bombay Deccan and local in Konkan, South Hyderabad and south-east Madras. A few falls also occurred in Burma and north Madras coast. The principal amounts are:—Ratnagiri, Bijapur, Belgaum and Coimbatore one and half inches, Masulipatam two.

Forecast.—No great change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 13th October 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is generally in defect; night temperature is also below normal in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Temperature is in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and north Gujarat and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is generally in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda reports 0.27in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess in Berar.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been local; Ratnagiri has had 0.15in. and Mormugao 0.10in. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyederabad.—Rainfall has been local in the Bombay Deccan; Poona has had 2.30in. and Bijapur 0.48in. Skies are moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect in south Hyerabad, night temperature is in excess in north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been local in Malabar, the Konkan, the Bombay and the Madras Deccan and Mysore while isolated showers have occurred in the Central Provinces and south-east Madras. Conditions are slightly unsettled off Malabar.

Nearly general rain is likely in Malabar and some showers in the southern half of the Deccan and in Mysore and the Konkan. A few showers are possible on the Coromandel coast..

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 12th Oct. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.826 Inch
Temperature of Air	82.0 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.4 ,,
Dew Point	77.1 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.852 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	6.4 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	86.2 ,,
Minimum do.	77.2 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE,WNW.
Movement of Wind do. do	152 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.02 Inches.
Total fall during month	13.31 ,,
Do. do. year	96.96 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 13th Oct.	0.00 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated is Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	13	m 9 42	26 1	13	m 3 13	19 1
Sun.	14	m 10 8a	26 3		3 46a	17 5
		m 10 10	26 5	14	m 3 51	18 8
		10 40a	27 0		4 14a	16 9
Mon.	15	m 10 38	26 9	15	m 4 28	16 4
		11 12a	27 8		4 48a	16 2
Tue.	16	m 11 7	26 11	16	5 12a	15 8
		11 45a	28 1			
Wed.	17	m 11 37	26 11	17	m 5 39	18 3
					5 42a	15 5
Thur.	18	m 0 20	28 4	18	m 6 14	18 7
		0 8a	26 9		6 12a	15 4
Fri.	19	m 0 57	28 2	19	m 6 49	19 0
		0 48a	26 5		6 48a	15 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise:	Sunset:
13 (Saturday)	6h. 32m.	6h. 19m.
14 (Sunday)	6h. 33m.	6h. 18m.
15 (Monday)	6h. 33m.	6h. 17m.
16 (Tuesday)	6h. 33m.	6h. 17m.
17 (Wednesday)	6h. 33m.	6h. 16m.
18 (Thursday)	6h. 34m.	6h. 15m.
19 (Friday)	6h. 34m.	6h. 14m.

Phases of the Moon:—

	d.	h. m.
Last Quarter	3	44.3 a.m.
New Moon	16	8 11.0 a.m.
First Quarter	23	8 7.70 p.m.
Full Moon	30	11 49.3 a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 13th October, 1917, was 30.061 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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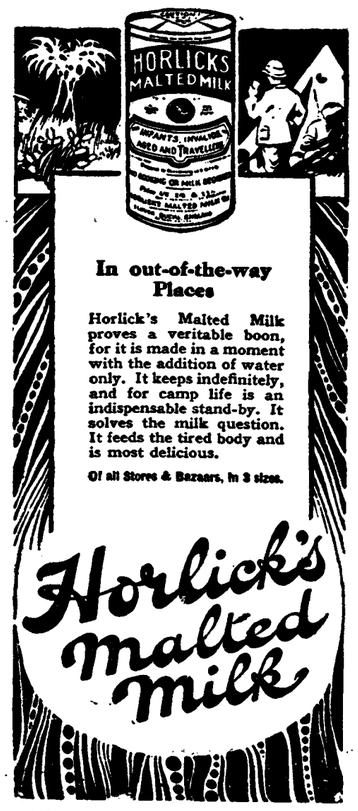

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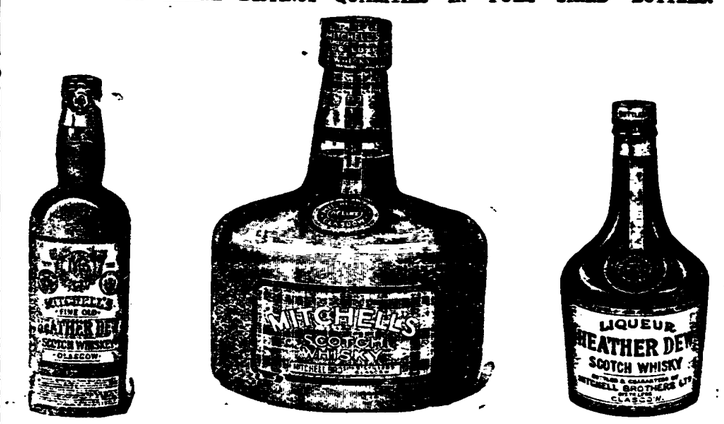

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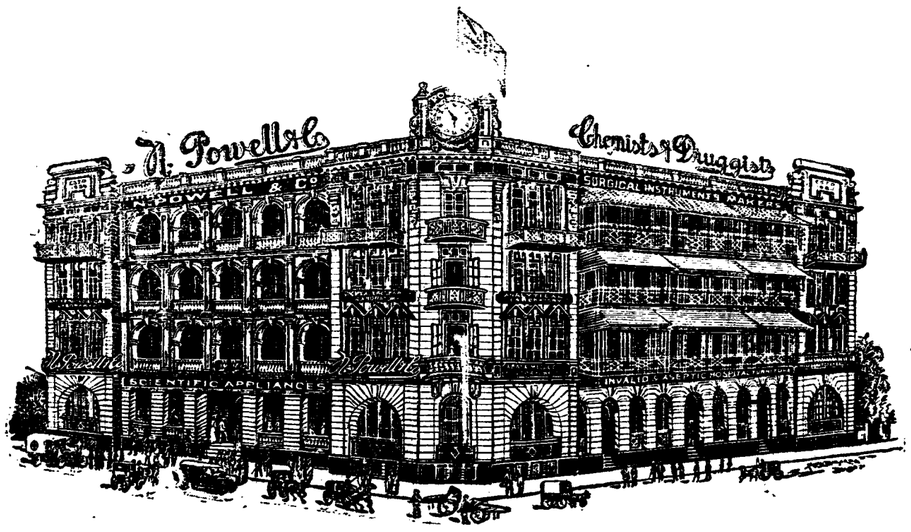

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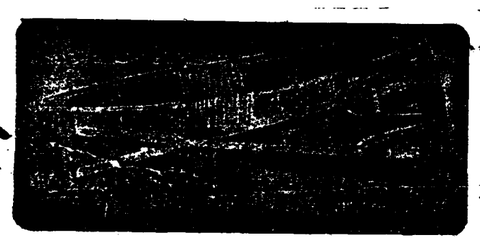

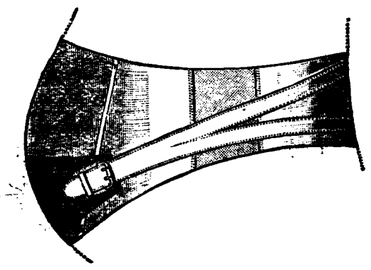

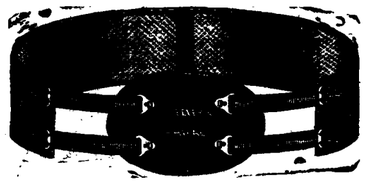

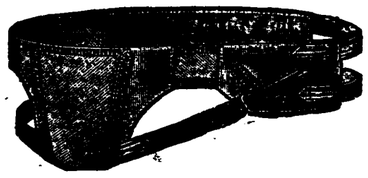

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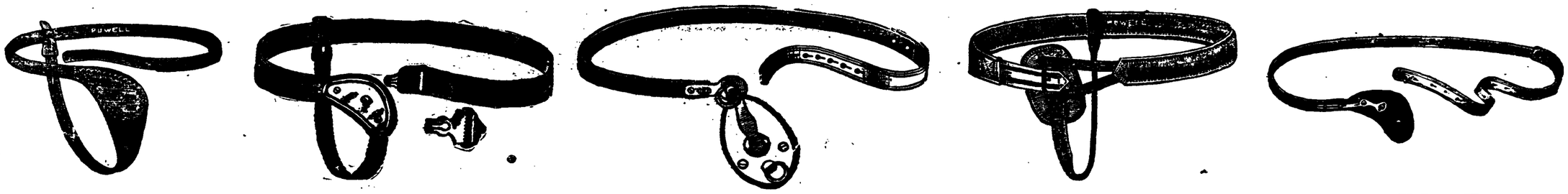

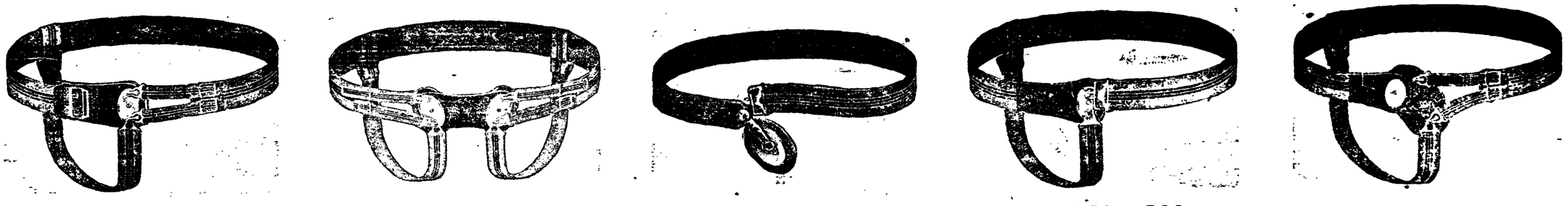

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